Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SCOTT BANNER.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph, October 6

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

In another column will be found the proceedings of a meeting of the Democracy of this place in favor of Gen. Winfield Scott, the Hero of Chippewa, the brave defender of his country, who shed his blood in conquering his enemies. They speak the sentiments of the people, the indications of which from every quarter of the Union are most decidedly favorable to the success of this eminent Statesman and soldier, as the popular candidate for the next Presidential Campaign.

Within the last six months we have travelled in eight of the largest States of the Union, and have found the public mind almost unanimously turned towards the Great Pacificator, as the man to be placed at the head of the Government. Our information from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Vermont, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland and South Carolina, is that our nomination will be sustained, and that the same enthusiastic support which was given to Gen. Harrison will be awarded to the "Old Jersey Blue," and whoever has been called by business or pleasure during the late season, to pass through the great thoroughfares of travelling in our country, must have been struck with the unanimity of feeling which seems to pervade all classes in favor of Gen. Scott.

The election of Harrison tended so much to break down the long continued dictation of party leaders and the power of Congressional Caucusses, that the people have determined, in future, to elevate ONE OF THEMSELVES to the high and responsible station of the Presidency. This, with the determination to support no one who will not pledge himself to the ONE TERM principle, will have the most salutary effect on the morals of politics, and prevent partizan hucksters from bargaining away the votes of the People.

The position which was occupied by Gen. Scott before the National Convention that nominated the lamented Harrison, is well known. His supporters in that body were numerous, and several of the largest States were almost unanimous for his election. But his claims were waived in favor of the Washington of the West, and as we are now called on to select another Candidate, by the movements of the friends of Mr. Clay, the original friends of Gen Harrison are anxious to repay the obligation by taking bold and decided ground in favor of Gen. Scott, and calling upon his friends throughout the Union to organize in his support. For ourselves the banner is nailed to the breeze, and will not be furled until the people shall have once more triumphed by the elevation of another gallant defender of their Liberty to the highest honor in their gift. Let his friends in other places do the same, and another glorious victory will crown their efforts.

SCOTT MEETING.

In pursuance of notice of a meeting of the friends of Gen. Scott, was held at Camp's Hotel in Harrisburgh, on Saturday evening the 25th inst. THOS. CRAIGHEAD, Esq., was appointed chairman, and *Wm. J. Cochran*, Secretary.

The meeting then proceeded to select a committee to report resolutions expressive of the objects of the meeting, whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed:—Thomas Elder, Esq., Stephen Miller, Joseph Wallace, J. P. Rutherford and Isaac Updegrove.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening next, to receive the report of the committee.

Pursuant to adjournment, the friends of General SCOTT, convened on Tuesday evening the 29th inst., THOMAS CRAIGHEAD, Esq., in the chair, and *Wm. J. Cochran*, Secretary. An appropriate address was made by the President on taking the chair, after which the Committee appointed at the last meeting reported through their chairman, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the triumphant election of the patriotic, venerated and lamented Harrison, added among other salutary PRINCIPLES the One Term system to the democratic creed.

Resolved, That immediately after the election of the Hero of North Bend, the eyes of the democracy of the Keystone State became fixed upon the hero of Chippewa, as the most worthy among the host of worthies, to be his successor.

Resolved, That the approaching election of Governor of this commonwealth, and the ardent desire which animated the breast of every true Pennsylvanian, to promote the Election of the people's candidate, Honest JOHN BANKS, heretofore prevented the organization of the friends of General Scott, because many believed the Gubernatorial question had better be kept distinct from all others.

Resolved, That this prudent caution being now neglected by a portion of the friends of General Harrison in Philadelphia, who have come out for Henry Clay, as their candidate for the Presidency, we, as friends of General Scott, feel at liberty to openly avow our preference, and to take all fair, just and honorable means to give it success.

Resolved, Therefore, that we do hereby avow our unalterable determination to sustain the claims of General WINFIELD SCOTT to the next Presidency of the United States, from which nothing shall divert us, except a refusal by him to be a candidate, or an avowal by him of principles at war with ours, which his whole life forbids us to apprehend.

Resolved, That the friends of General Scott are respectfully requested to organize themselves in the different counties of the State, by the selection of county and township committees, and the establishment of public presses where necessary.

Resolved, That Thaddeus Stevens, Amos Ellmaker, Justus J. Fordyce, William Rutherford, and Thomas Elder, are hereby appointed a committee to set forth the eminent services and claims of General Scott, and to urge the organization of his friends in an address to be prepared and published as soon as practicable.

The Committee finding the time insufficient to appoint a State Central Committee, recommend that this meeting adjourn to Saturday the 30th of October next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, then to meet at the house of Mrs. Camp, Harrisburgh, when they will report such committee for the consideration of the meeting.

THOMAS CRAIGHEAD, *President.*
WM. J. COCHRAN, *Secretary.*

From the Lancaster Examiner,

Meeting of the Friends of General SCOTT.

☞In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the friends of WINFIELD SCOTT for the next Presidency of the U. States, was held at the public house of Levi Swope, in the city of Lancaster, on Thursday evening, October 7, 1841.

SAMUEL PARKE was called to the chair, and *John. C. Van, Camp* appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following Committee to report proceedings to an adjourned meeting, to be held at the house of Levi Swope, in the city of Lancaster, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 15th OCTOBER inst., at 7 o'clock, viz: *Thomas H. Burrowes, Robert W. Middleton, Oristus Collins, Alexander H. Hood and Nathaniel Ellmaker.*

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers of the city.

SAMUUL PARKE, Chair'n.
J. C. VAN CAMP, Secretary.

From the Gettysburg Star.

SCOTT MEETING.

At a large meeting of Democratic citizens of Adams county, at Hampton, on Saturday.—October 2d, DAVID P. HINERD was appointed President, *Samuel McFarlane*, Vice President, and *Moses M. Neely*, Secretary,—when the following resolutions were offered by Dr. *C. Blish*, seconded by *John Brough*, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the present juncture in national politics, and the course pursued by the Administration which has come in as successor to that of the gallant and lamented *Harrison*, we conceive it to be proper that the eyes of the people should be directed to one upon whom all the true friends of the country can cordially unite, as worthy to fill the place of the Hero of the Thames

Resolved, That in Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, the great Pacificator, the Hero of Chippewa and Bridge water, we recognize the same high qualities, eminent services, undoubted bravery, and pure and lofty patriotism, which so much endeared the brave Harrison to his admiring and now mourning countrymen; his victories and powers emblazon some of the brightest pages of our military annals, and merit the hightest reward his country can bestow.

Resolved, That we will therefore support Gen *Winfield Scott* as the next President of the United States, assured that in him, the patriot will have nothing to fear, either from weak vacillation of purpose, or that deliberate treachery which violates pledges and forgets the sacrifice and exertions of friends, to bestow the rewards of victory upon enemies and political opponents—subject to a National Nomination.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be signed by the officers and published in the Democratic papers of the county.

DAVID P. HINERD, Prest.
SAMUEL MCFARLANE, V. Pres't.
Moses M. Neely, Sec'ry.

SCOTT MEETINGS.

A Democratic meeting of the friends of John Banks, State Reform and One Term, was held at the house of Mr. John Green in Cashtown; on Monday the 5th of October inst.,—when Capt. JAS. WILSON, a veteran of the Revolution, was called to the Chair, *Victor M'Ilhenny* and *Isaac Rife* appointed Vice Presidents, and Ephraim D. Newman and Peter Sholl Secretaries.

Col. M. C. CLARKSON, Hon. J. COOPER and T. STEVENS, Esq., addressed the meeting.—The following resolutions among others, were offered by F. G. Hoffman, Esq., and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we believe the time has come when the people in their primary assemblies should designate the person whom they desire to see elevated to the Presidency in 1844.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, there is no other citizen more worthy, or better qualified to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate of the United States, than Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, and that in his hands the destinies and honor of his country would be alike safe.

Resolved, That by him, if elected, there would be no treacherous betrayal of his friends, nor any cause for the American Citizen to blush when his Chief Magistrate is named, as is, unfortunately for the honor of the country, now the case.

Resolved, That we will urge the claims of the Hero of Chippewa with the same zeal with which we urged those of the Hero of the Thames, and hope for the same glorious result.

At a large and respectable meeting of Democrats held at the house of John Yetts, (Marsh Creek,) Cumberland township, on Monday October 4th, GEORGE IRVIN, Esq., of Franklin, was called to the chair, and Maj. JOHN SCOTT, of Cumberland appointed Secretary.—The following resolution was offered by Col. Robert Cobean, seconded in an eloquent speech by the Hon. James Cooper, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the eyes of the Harrison party, disappointed and betrayed as it has been, are anxiously directed to General WINFIELD SCOTT, the Hero of Chippewa, as one every way worthy to suceed the Hero of the Thames and whose talents, integrity and splendid military achievements have established for him a lasting claim to the gratitude and confidence of his country

GEORGE IRVIN, Ch'n.
JOHN SCOTT, Sec'y.

Correspondence of the National Gazette.

NEW YORK, Monday, P. M.

I understand that the whole two millions of the Government six per cent loan has been taken at par. Nearly a million was taken in Boston. The State loan, the proposals for which were closed on Saturday last, has not been heard from. It was for the purpose of redeeming the circulation of the Commercial Bank.

We have a statement to day from Mr. Vorhees, the superintendent of the men engaged on the fortifications at Staten Island, of a double murder which was perpetrated last evening in the lower bay. One of his boats was missing, and he despatched another boat containing three men to find it. Their names were Christopher Dunigan and Jeremiah Lucy, and another, name unknown. About 8 o'clock last evening, some persons heard a cry of murder proceeding from a boat, and on procuring a boat and rowing alongside, they found one of the men lying in the bottom, with several very severe cuts on his head and arm, and on of his arms was broken. He stated that his two companions had attempted to murder him, but that he succeeded in killing them, and had thrown them overboard. The boat bore ample evidence that it had been the scene of a desperate struggle, being literally covered with blood.

The one found in the boat had only worked on the island about a week. He is an Irishman, has a family, and according to current report a deserter from the British Army in Canada. His captors conveyed him to Fort Hamilton, on the Long Island side; and gave him into the custody of the commandant of the garrison.

The trial of Colt, the murderer of Adams; was called up this morning and postponed for three weeks. It is singular fact, that the wife of Adams dreamed two nights successively, that her husband was murdered in a room and packed up in a box! This was previously to the murder. She did not mention the fact for fear of being laughed at [?] I have this fact from a near relation of the family, who assures me it is literally true.

Colonel Monroe Edwards arrived here on Saturday in charge of Mr. Lowndes. He has been seen by J. Little & Co., and they are satisfied that he is not the man who commited the fraud upon them, but think that he was connected with that operation. I understand that he had when in England forged a letter of introduction from Mr. Webster to Earl Spencer, and that he swindled that nobleman out of 200 pounds.

United States Bank Notes are rapidly getting worse, and are quoted to-day at 45 to 50 per cent. ditcount.

MARYLAND ELECTION RETURNS.

We have now returns from every county in the State—most of them official or authentic, and a few reported. Hon. Francis Thomas is the Governor elect of Maryland, by a majority of 505.

The House of Delegates will consist of 36 Whigs and 42 Opposition members—not including the tie in Queen Ann's.

The Whig majority in the Senate still secures a Whig Majority on joint ballot.—*Balt. American.*

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 15, 1841.

The Advocate of this morning says,

"It is with feelings of deep mortification that we record the result of the election in this county."

What shameless, staring hypocrisy. Does not every man of common sense know that the Advocate has labored for the last two or three months, to produce this very result. Have not the supporters of Mr. LITTLE boasted since the election that the object they aimed for was gained? Did not the Advocate say, four days before the election, that Antimasonry must be put down *at all hazards*? The editor of the Advocate must rate the intelligence of his readers very low. We will notice some other inconsistencies of the Advocate to-morrow.

THE LATE ELECTION.

MERCER COUNTY.—The Luminary gives unofficial returns from all the townships in Mercer county, from which it appears that the majority for BANKS is between 3 and 400. STEWART, Antimason, is about 50 votes ahead of KER Locofoco for Senate. The Antimasons have lost one of their representatives, MONTGOMERY, and elected one, BANKS.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—PORTER is about 600 votes ahead of BANKS, as far as heard from.—The Locofocos have elected their county Ticket.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—The Locofocos have carried their Ticket by from 2 to 500 majority.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.—Majority for BANKS about 400. CLARK and MUSSER, the Whig candidates, elected to the Assembly.

It is supposed that M'LANAHAN and GORGASS, Locofocos, are elected Senators from Franklin, Adams. and Cumberland counties.

GEN. SCOTT.—Having now got through the hurry of the election, we shall have time to attend to other matters, and we commence first with an account of the movement of the friends of Gen. SCOTT, in the interior of the State, which will be found in another column. The proceedings of the Harrisburgh meeting have been on hand for several days, but have been crowded out for want of room. Some may think that this movement is a *premature* one; and such was our opinion, until we perceived that the friends of Mr. CLAY were determined to hurry the matter, by holding *Clay Meetings*, and raising his name to the head of their columns. This course left no resource to the friends of Gen. SCOTT, but to immediately urge his claims for nomination as a cand date for the Presidency, by the great party that elected Gen. HARRISON.

It is the opinion—and we believe it to be well founded—of many of the most discerning and best informed of the Whig party, that HENRY CLAY does not possess sufficient personal popularity to secure, in any event, an election to the Presidency, and that it is folly for the anti-Loco Foco party to attempt to succeed with him in the next contest. It is therefore important that the party movements of Mr. CLAY's friends should be met by a corresponding movement on the part of the friends of other candidates, among whom Gen. SCOTT stands prominent. We think it would be better for the great anti-Loco Foco party to defer the discussion of the claims of the different candidates for nomination, for a year or two, and give their attention to the support of Mr. TYLER's administration, as far as that administration is in accordance with sound Whig principles. But if the friends of Mr. CLAY are determined to press his claims *now*, they cannot blame the friends of Gen. SCOTT for taking the same course.

Even in this county we have had a specimen of this Clay spirit exhibited by the editor of the Advocate, who, for several days previous to the late election, most beseechingly called upon the friends of that gentleman to assist in breaking down the Antimasonic organization, for the express purpose of assisting the cause of Mr. CLAY. Although this course of the editor of the Advocate proved him to be a very idiot in political tactics, as his course was perfectly suicidal if he wished to help the cause of his favorite, yet it shows the extreme length to which Mr. CLAY's friends are willing to go, even to the sacrificing of every thing else to secure his elevation. For ourselves we are wedded to no man. We go for principles, and for proper men to carry out those principles—whether it be CLAY or SCOTT, or WEBSTER, or EWING, is a matter of indifference to us, so we are satisfied they are honest enough to carry out the principles on which they are elected—and possess sufficient personal popularity to render a contest *reasonably* safe—this last is a *sine qua non*. We believe Mr. CLAY does *not* possess this popularity. We believe Gen. SCOTT *does*.

THE MURDERS IN ILLINOIS.—It is stated, in a letter from Judge Ford to the editor of the Peoria Register; that one hundred and twenty persons were indicted as concerned in the Driskill murders last summer. They were all tried at a late term of the Court in Ogle county, and *acquitted by the jury.—Cin. Gazette.*

MR. SPENCER having arrived in town yesterday, visited the War Department, and took the oath of office. To-day he enters upon the discharge of its duties, and will be visited by the officers of the army in their uniforms.—*Madisonian.*

The stock of this state is at a lower rate now than we recollect to have ever seen it before. Large sales have been effected at 75; or 25 per cent discount. What it is that has led to this sudden decline we are unable to say. One thing is certain, the time has arrived when all the money required to pay the interest on the State debt as it falls due, will have to be obtained through other means than by loans from the Banks. The Banks require all their resources to meet their own liabilities. The State will have to rely on its own resources.

The rapid decline in the price of the Notes of the Bank of the U. States, shows a decreasing confidence in their value on the part of the public. A question has been suggested recently whether there may not be a greater amount of Notes in circulation than are recorded on the books of the Bank. We are not without instances of such transactions.—*Nat. Gazette.*

The Burlington Hawk-Eye of the 30th ult., contains a long communication from W. D. & Edw. Kilbourn, dated at Montrose, in which they set forth *thirteen* cases of robbery of their store, which they allege to have been commited by the Mormons.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

GENERAL ELECTION—OCTOBER 1841.

Districts.	Governor.		Senator.			Assembly.										Commissioner.			Auditor.			Treasurer.			Poor House.	
	*BANKS,	†PORTER,	*DARSIE,	†GAZZAM,	‡LITTLE,	*LIGHTNER,	*DILWORTH,	*M'CURDY,	*LARR,	†POLLOCK,	†BEELER,	†KARNS,	†MURRAY,	‡RIDDLE,	‡FLANIGIN,	‡HERRON,	*SHIVELEY,	†JOHNSTON,	‡FORSYTHE,	*MOORE,	†FOWLER,	‡KELLY,	†JOHNSTON,	‡ANDERSON,	‡SLAPPEY,	FOR,	AGAINST,
Pittsburgh. 1st Ward,	252	174	188	179	61	233	200	182	178	183	186	183	186	57	52	64	162	179	84	176	188	61	181	191	53	285	23
Pittsburgh. 2d Ward,	278	190	214	196	59	257	209	209	205	194	197	198	199	64	68	67	198	197	69	201	192	64	209	205	50	312	55
Pittsburgh. 3d Ward,	283	303	253	301	50	277	243	246	252	294	296	301	294	42	49	51	237	293	57	252	299	40	242	281	64	382	96
Pittsburgh. 4th Ward,	304	178	225	181	75	288	226	213	201	182	184	185	181	81	75	98	215	176	88	221	175	79	211	179	85	330	15
Pittsburgh. 5th Ward,	267	267	245	268	23	262	248	248	253	270	272	272	271	17	20	19	242	266	20	246	268	19	249	269	18	286	37
Allegh'y 1st Ward,	195	114	164	116	31	195	158	158	161	116	117	125	117	37	39	35	165	116	36	157	118	44	152	115	47	208	9
Allegh'y 2d Ward,	92	67	79	68	13	91	75	80	84	70	69	79	70	8	17	16	85	68	11	81	69	15	44	63	61	141	6
Allegh'y 3d Ward,	148	107	134	107	16	147	134	135	135	107	108	115	108	13	19	14	140	106	13	134	104	20	135	104	22	158	47
Allegh'y 4th Ward,	209	165	172	167	31	200	167	167	166	162	164	182	167	32	39	32	166	169	35	163	163	41	160	138	67	273	20
Birmingham,	76	94	42	92	38	75	45	44	47	96	92	100	96	31	39	32	41	95	32	44	96	30	43	81	31	111	81
Lawrenceville,	42	61	28	60	14	41	26	26	26	62	62	62	62	15	15	15	25	62	16	26	60	14	24	62	15	73	23
Pitt,	214	228	176	239	20	208	183	166	159	230	249	230	232	37	43	72	175	226	32	146	271	23	178	227	30	372	15
Peebles,	174	84	151	81	26	161	141	142	141	86	106	85	86	28	26	29	136	81	37	143	80	27	144	77	32	203	17
Wilkins,	200	[illegible]	189	96	5	190	193	193	194	92	93	92	92	5	5	5	174	108	8	194	90	5	185	78	24	15	262
Plum,	169	128	153	132	4	156	153	152	153	133	134	133	133	3	3	8	181	134	14	148	134	4	148	130	4	5	258
Versailles,	96	102	73	99	23	96	70	69	70	99	99	99	99	26	27	26	66	98	30	70	99	26	68	99	28	7	179
Elizabeth,	270	184	167	188	93	268	147	152	143	163	174	173	174	121	169	122	151	175	113	153	179	109	153	175	109	12	374
Jefferson,	128	80	130	78	00	123	132	123	132	74	76	76	78	00	9	00	129	78	00	129	78	00	129	78	00	6	201
Mifflin,	80	120	54	122	25	81	56	54	56	117	119	118	119	26	28	26	51	125	26	58	125	24	54	122	25	6	187
Upper St. Clair,	137	129	137	130	4	133	136	133	130	126	126	132	132	3	3	3	132	125	4	133	125	4	133	129	4	182	69
Lower St. Clair,	177	201	168	196	9	161	159	168	159	200	197	195	236	8	7	9	164	200	11	166	204	8	164	207	6	267	57
Robinson,	95	130	60	131	36	88	51	47	38	118	129	134	125	100	42	42	51	134	41	57	136	33	58	135	33	3	223
Fayette,	134	151	107	154	26	132	102	100	102	154	154	124	154	60	31	33	101	150	32	105	150	30	106	145	32	8	242
Findley,	87	151	85	150	2	80	88	33	86	156	152	155	152	3	5	2	87	150	2	82	149	1	87	150	1	00	239
Moon,	46	145	36	148	5	44	40	40	41	141	144	145	144	6	6	5	39	145	6	40	145	3	38	144	5	00	198
Ohio,	121	91	111	99	2	118	115	118	118	94	94	95	94	00	00	00	117	94	2	118	94	1	117	40	56	00	212
Franklin,	57	57	53	59	2	57	55	55	55	57	57	57	57	2	2	2	55	57	2	55	57	2	55	57	2	1	113
Reserve,	65	55	35	54	32	66	27	30	25	53	54	53	53	38	34	39	30	55	36	28	56	38	12	14	95	75	24
Ross,	85	91	63	90	18	84	58	66	65	93	93	93	92	19	22	20	54	91	31	63	87	21	65	87	25	15	141
Pine,	117	95	109	94	6	114	110	110	110	95	95	97	95	6	6	6	111	94	6	112	92	6	112	91	8	2	208
West Deer,	129	24	119	22	11	128	116	116	114	25	25	26	25	13	13	13	89	30	31	137	11	5	119	23	11	00	154
East Deer,	177	116	171	117	4	179	176	180	202	106	108	126	94	1	00	1	161	102	23	175	116	2	176	110	9	00	291
Indiana,	173	109	171	107	2	174	173	173	174	109	109	110	109	1	2	1	172	109	00	172	109	00	171	111	1	32	223
Total,	5068	4281	4267	4314	766	4921	4208	4178	4175	4257	4334	4344	4326	903	915	902	4052	4288	957	4179	4314	799	4182	4117	1054	3729	4186

*Antimasons. †Locofocos. ‡Harrison Democrats. NOTE.—*Abolition Candidates*—Lemoyne, for Governor; had 62 votes, Burleigh, for Senate, 54, and Clark, for Assembly, 46.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PATCH-WORK, No. IV.

From the Portfolio of a peregrinating Pedagogue.

BY J. M. C.

A Voyage across the great Lakes---the Editor and smoked herring.

We have left the mountain wilderness of New England, and are now bound for the beautiful plains of the land of promise, the Eutopia of many a golden day dream, the undefined, ever receding and illimitable west. It was two or three years ago, and on a glorious morning in September, that month of cozening loveliness and illusory splendour, that I took passage from Buffalo for Chicago on board a noble steamship which I shall call the Eagle. A remarkably dry and hot summer had just terminated and all nature animate and inanimate was recovering from its deleterious effects. The earth had been blessed with genial rains and though a large portion of the year's crop had been harvested; the verdure of the fields was yet vivid and starred with flowers, while the bloom of the woodlands was all untarnished by the sickly breath of Autumn.—A lusty North-easter swept cheerily over the Lake, renovated the enervate form and quickened the languid spirits—the skies were blue, and the waters blue, and the volatile billows leaped briskly forward to reciprocate the dalliance of the amorous sunbeams. Full of pleasurable anticipations I stood on the deck, watching the stowage of freight, the arrival of travellers, and the thousand and one bustling preparations for sea. At length dong, dong, ding, dong boomed the sonorous bell, its sudden tones seeming to infuse new energy among the crowds of loiterers on the wharf. Half a score dilatory passengers who had delayed embarkation until the last moment came hurrying along with umbrellas, carpet-bags and cloaks, and muttering maledictions "deep not loud" against every one of the innumerable obstructions to their progress. After them, scampered twice their number of draymen, porters, waiters, &c., importunately clamorous for gratuities and urging their claims with every conceivable variety of tone, inflexion and form of expression, until the claims of Babel to a preeminence of dissonance were utterly distanced. Finally "all aboard" shouts the Captain—"yo heave," answer the sailors as they haul in the boards. "Make haste, jump on," responds the mate as some panting truant hastens to the verge of the water. And then a hundred hasty messages are delivered,—a hundred affectionate adieus interchanged,—a hundred hands and handkerchiefs waved—helter skelter rattle away a dozen of carts, carriages and omnibusses that have discharged their freight; "tinkle, tinkle, tinkle" lisps the pilot's puny bell; puff-f—puff—puff-ff-f replies the sententious stream;—and, her banners floating garishly on the breeze and the black smoke curling frowningly above her chimnies, the noble steamer moves statelily from the wharf 'mid the roar of the troubled lake and the acclamations of the admiring multitudes ashore.

"Once more upon the waters! yet once more!
And the waves bound beneath me as a steed
That knows its rider. Welcome be their roar
And swift their guidance wheresoe'er it lead."
Pish!

I never stood upon the shore, much less "marched upon the mountain waves" of the ocean, (and our great western lakes are no unfitting representatives of that insonutable "throne of the invisible") without experiencing sensations of elation, triumph and exhilaration modified and mingled perchance with awe and reverence. Cold indeed, and insensate must be the mind of the man who could. I was born upon its brink. I loved it "and m joy

Of youthful sports was on its breast to be
Borne, like its bubbles, onward: from a boy
I wanton'd with its breakers—they to me
Were a delight; and if the fresh'ning sea
Made them a terror—'twas a pleasing fear,
For I was as it were, a child of thee,
And trusted to thy billows far and near
And laid my hand upon thy mane"

And remained unabashed in the presence of thy mysterious sublimity—the only visible infinite beneath the sun,—the only thing unwithered by time—the sole immutable, eternal, unimaginable, whose "goings forth are dread, fathomless, alone!"

The Boat in which I sailed carried but few passengers, for the season for steam navigation on the Lakes was far advanced. What there were, however, were of the better order, possessing enterprise, knowledge of the world, intelligence and intellect. Among them was the ex-governor of a western State; an erect, lofty, magnificent looking man exemplifying Roman simplicity, dignity and purity and the haughtiness and majesty of power, the impersonation of the genius of his nation. There were several eastern merchants, shining examples of the proverbial high mindedness probity and knowledge of their class. There were a number of young men who were on an expedition to reconnoitre the country with a view to the selection of locations for their future homes. And there were ladies, seeming among their male companions like timid gazelles among troops of Arabian steeds—graceful willows environed by forests of sombre pine. And one of these, as I shall have occasion to recur to her again, I will attempt to describe. Alice N. was exquisitly beautiful, but as fragile and delicate in appearance as the fantastic nympholepsy of frost work on a window. She might have been deemed the embodiment of some innocent youthful vision—the comely "spirit of a viewless sound." Her hair was black as the spirit of midnight. Her forehead was daintily arched, and clear, white, open and unwrinkled as that of a seraph. She had eyes deeply blue as the heaven above her—cheeks fair and unsullied as beds of new fallen snow tinted with the crimson of sunset—lips ripe, rosy and tempting—a form when the voluptuous and spiritual mysteriously combined, and on which her veins were developed like transparent azure streams among gardens of lillies. Withal she was an example of gentleness, tenderness and grace—a benign star, a being to be loved and worshipped.

There was another creature on board who will hereafter require some notice, and whom I must attempt to delineate, although I cannot define its exact position in the scale of sublunary entities. It claims to be a man, some undiscerning persons had actually mistaken it *for* a man, and a whole clique of moody misanthropes who delightedly seized every opportunity to abase their own nature, insisted with infinite zeal on the soundness and legitimacy of its claim. Be that as it may, we will pourtray it, and our readers shall determine, although we are fearful that the hundred eyed Briareus himself when wide awake and kicking, could not have perceived any of the attributes of rationality or humanity about it. It had a name, but its name was the synonime of meanness, folly and hypocrisy and we will not disgust by mentioning it. Its forun was the mere elaboration of a worm—manufactured when dame nature was shaking with an ague fit. It was "a combination of disjointed things"—a mass of odds and ends—a conglomeration of incongruities—an effigy of scraps and shreds and patches. It never had the unparallelled audacity to look a man in the face, but, even as the ostrich hides its head in the sands hoping by so doing to escape the shafts of its murderous hunter, it incessantly bowed its frontispiece into the mud of the streets it traversed, to avoid the glance of any honest, manly eye. It had the legs of a giraffe—the body of a toad—the neck of a stork—the face of an ape, and the brains—brains did I say? "non est inventus" was inscribed in glaring and indelible characters on that section of the head where the brains are generally deposited.

This thing obtained a jejune subsistence by editing a sheet which be presumptuously dubbed a newspaper—a penny abortion—(here let me disclaim any feelings of disrespect towards the editors of penny newspapers generally; I have the honor to know a number of such, and a large majority of them are useful and excellent citizens—ornaments to their country, honors to their kind)—but the thing of which I speak is a snivelling, cowardly caitiff, and his publication a sewer of all that is corrupt, abominable and vile. He is a fosterer of crime—a chronicler of obscenity—a reviler of constituted authorities—a pedler of scandal—a retailer of falsehood—a lounger on the corner of streets—a listner to the calumnies of profligate idlers—a misrepresenter of the outpourings of familiar, private and confidential intercourse—a dastardly backbiter. And he perpetrates all his meanness under the cloak of zeal for the public good—anxiety for the diffusion of morality—Pish!

He means no harm in scribbling—not he.—He only works for his bread and butter, and he *must* obtain those necessary condiments, no matter how. He seeks to impress the world with a conviction that he is a prodigy—and so he is, but of what? He would be considered a "Sir Oracle-when-I-speak-let-no-dog-bark"—and a dog would degrade its nature to bark at such a minim. He affects to be "a Daniel come to judgment;" and he *is* come to judgment—and conviction also. His genius is so sublime, so lofty, that it is beyond the ken of the world in general and his friends in particular, in fact these latter once mistook the interesting colloquy of a flock of geese for his eloquence. His wisdom in politics, philosophy and literature is so profound that none but himself can appreciate it. He desires to be, and is

"Small Triton of the minnows—the sublime
Of mediocrity—the furious tame,
The echo's echo, usher of the school
Of female wits, boy-bards—in short a fool."—

Our boat was destined for Chicago, and landed only at one Port on Lake Erie, to wit, Cleveland. While lying there an hour or two a number of our gentlemen passengers recreated themselves by throwing out their fishing lines. Our editor, for we must give him some distinctive appellation, followed their example, and favored his involuntary associates with a superlatively and incomprehensibly erudite and eloquent disquisition on Isaac Walton's science, interspersed with an extemporaneous, episodical apostrophe to his own exalted intellect and immaculate purity of purpose—or with a scrap from Joe Miller, revamped and paraded as original—or with some surpassingly interesting reminiscence of a watch-house or brothel, or student ignominiously expelled from College.

While he was engaged in this edifying vocation, one of his neighbors slily lifted his line, and appending to the hook at the extremity thereof, a smoked herring, again, and unobserved, committed it to the water. After a transient interval our sublimated compound of impudence, folly and vice, with the most commendable coolness and composure hauled his line, and with magnanimous tenderness and delicacy disengaged his quiescent captive.

While admiring his own unapproachable skill, he commenced the examination of his prey, and soon fascinated the attention of bystanders by his oracular ejaculations of "prodigious," "wonderful," "quite curious;" he had not the remotest idea that that kind of fish illustrated the western lakes with their presence, and he forthwith produced note-book and pencil, and solemnly proceeded to record his stupendous discovery. At this crisis it was diffidently suggested to him that the herring was smoked, which mightily augmented the marvel of the transaction. He now looked horrifically grave—Vesuvius travelling in labor with an embryo mouse. An enormous thought had insinuated itself into his caput, it wore away the walls of his mind, and at length out it came. Yes! after the sagest argument *pro* and *con*., the most mature consideration, the most calculating and profound deliberation, he had come to the conclusion, novel, bold, extraordinary as it is, that a "smoked herring could not bite!" How then did it come on his hook? This was a mystery unfathomable, tremendous, rather queer. He however felt competent to elucidate it; aye his mighty mind was adequate to the astounding emergency; that mind, limitless as the universe, unsearchable as the great deep, penetrating as light, secret as an oyster, anomalous as a cockle, could furnish a solution of the difficulty. And *this* was his theory, to wit; a smoked herring had fallen from the cook-room of the boat; said herring had found refuge in the jaws of some monstrous bass; said bass subsequently espied our editor's bait, and with reprehensible voracity, snapped at that before it had masticated its prior supply, in consequence of which, said prior supply or smoked herring, remained on the editor's h

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

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D. N. WHITE, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 19, 1841.

THE SENATE—OFFICIAL.

The Conferee Judges, of the counties of Allegheny and Butler, met to-day at the Court House, to ascertain and report the vote for senator. The following is the official result:

GEORGE DARSIE, in Allegheny, had		4267 votes.
" " in Butler, had		1707 do.
Total,		5974
E. D. GAZZAM, in Allegheny, had		4314 votes.
" " in Butler, had		1659 do.
Total,		5973
Majority for GEORGE DARSIE,		1 vote.
WILLIAM LITTLE, in Allegheny had		766 votes.
" " in Butler, had		11 do.
Total,		777
WM. H. BURLEIGH, in Allegheny, had		54 votes.
" " in Butler, had		18 do.
Total,		72

OHIO BETTER THAN WE EXPECTED.—The Cincinnati Gazette says, that as far as heard from, the Legislature of Ohio is of the following complexion:

	SENATE.	HOUSE.
Whigs,	13	22
Loco Focos,	11	9

IMPORTANCE OF ONE VOTE.—The value and importance of each and every single vote is strikingly manifest in the result of our senatorial election. The complexion of the Senate of this State depended on the election of an Antimason or Whig from this District, and this election turned on *one vote*. Had Mr. DARSIE received one vote less, *or* Dr. GAZZAM one more there would have been a *tie*. Had Mr. DARSIE received one vote less *and* Dr. GAZZAM one more, the Doctor would have been elected and the Locofocos have had a majority of *one* in the Senate; as it is now, the party opposed to PORTER have a majority of *one*, and can exercise an important restraining influence upon the doings of the party in power.

One vote saved this county from being represented in the Senate by a Locofoco for the three years to come, and saved the Senate from being controlled by the Governor! What important results depended upon a single vote!—Who will say, hereafter, that his vote is of no value? Who will stay at home when so much may depend upon a single vote? Every voter, has a solemn duty to perform to his country, and can he possess a clear conscience while neglecting this duty, when so much may depend upon a *single vote*.

Our neighbor of the Advocate asks us the following question this morning, in reference to our Antimasonary while we published a paper in Illinois.

"Will the editor of the Gazette tell us why it was that during the time he published a paper in its very midst, and after, according to his own story, he had become aware of its abominations, he never mentioned the subject?

We answer the question, by stating that we did not publish a paper in its very midst. There were no Lodges in that region that we ever heard of. The only mason we came across, we conversed with on the subject, and expressed our detestation of Masonry, and stated the fact of our being a political Antimason. We only published a paper in Illinois six months immediately prior to the last presidential election, and bent our whole attention to the accomplishment of one object—the election of the lamented HARRISON, whom we stated, in our first number, to be our FIRST CHOICE for the Presidency. We have answered our neighbor's question. Will he answer some we propose to him to day?

The Advocate of this morning has the following extract from the Gazette of Saturday with his own comment:

"He talks about the proscription of the Whigs, and in the same breath proclaims that the only two men elected on the Antimasonic ticket are of that party alleged to be proscribed." —*Gazette*.

"That does not meet the case. If all the men on the ticket had been Whigs, *so long as the Whigs were excluded from participating in the nominations the charge of proscription would remain in full force*.

Now we ask that editor two or three plain questions and desire plain answers.

1. Was not the call, under which the last Antimasonic Convention assembled, precisely similar to those of 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840?

2. Did not the Whigs, not only the honest Whigs, but the friends of Little, support the Antimasonic nominations in each of those four years?

3. Did not the Whigs attend the primary meetings, and appear as delegates in the Antimasonic Conventions, in each of those four years, and were there not Whigs in the last Antimasonic *Convention*?

4. Was not Thomas Williams twice nominated *precisely* as George Darsie was nominated last May?

5. Was not James Thomson fairly nominated last December by a *Harrison Democratic Convention* by a vote of 20 to 5 and did not many of Mr. Little's friends afterwards get up Mr. Graham as his opponent? And does not that show that the real motive of such whigs is opposition to Antimasons, not to the mode of nomination?

Plain answers to these five questions would settle the controversy against the Little Whigs.

WESTERN ARMORY.—The following from the Madisonian, shows that a Board has been appointed to select the site for the Western Armory. What has the Committee appointed ... Pittsburgh done or what is it doing? Cincinnati Louisville, and St. Louis are on the alert to secure the location for their cities, and in the latter city the Council has appropriated funds to pay expenses of procuring information. We often hear it asked, what is the Pittsburgh Committee doing? We hope they will be able to answer the question in a manner gratifying to their fellow citizens, and worthy of the important trust reposed.

In compliance with the provisions of the act passed at the late session of Congress, the President has directed the formation of a Board for the purpose of "selecting a suitable site on the Western waters, for the establishment of a National Amory," and has designated the following officers to compose the Board, viz:

Brevet Brig. Gen. W. K. ARMISTEAD, President.

Lieut. Col. S. H. LONG, Topographical Eng., and

Surgeon General T. LAWSON—members.

We understand thas the Board will proceed without delay to the execution of the duty assigned to them.

From the New York American.

RAFTING SKETCHES.—No. III.

Warren, the county town of Warren County, Pa., is pleasantly situated just below the mouth of the Conewango, but has rather a decayed appearance. The shore of the Allegheny above is high and rocky, but covered with a fine forest of oak, hickory, and maple; but here the valley of the Conewango seems to break down the barrier, and shooting across to the opposite shore, expands into a wide and beautiful plain, while the hills back of the town come down to the river just below it and extend on that side, though occasionally broken through by streams, to Franklin, 60 miles below. This range, however, has a great difference of altitude, sometimes being not more than two or three hundred feet high, and again rising in a sharp acclivity a thousand or fifteen hundred, and more or less cultivated. The Allegheny bends into the right where the Conewango shoots through and breaks its current, forming a fine eddy opposite the town, which affords a safe and convenient landing place to couple up in. The bank rises abruptly thirty feet from the river, while on the opposite side there is a fine beach.

Having effected a landing about four o'clock in the evening, we left our raft and went to town. Main street, which runs along the verge of the precipitous bank before mentioned was swarming with raftmen in every variety of costume. Some had the old drab, or rather dirty yellow, greatcoat of their grandfather's times, surmounted with its pyramid of capes and narrow, turned-over, thread-bare velvet collar, thrown loosely over their shoulders, and fastened at the throat with a clasp, while the shrivelled arms, cuffless and torn, swung back and forth, or were blown about in the wind.—Those wearing this antiquated garment were generally tall, gaunt fellows, with a napless and unrimmed hat, whose crown hanging to one side like a valve, fell in, and afforded a ventillation, or swung gracefully on the outside, like the guerdon of ancient knights; while their long cane-like legs were enveloped in trowsers patched add bagging, and their *pedals* in boots, which would scarcely shrink beside Francis's life boats! Others wore sealcaps with the front piece torn off, or turned up, a loose coat with a skirt torn off, or with both thrown over their shoulders; here and there, thinly scattered through the crowd, might be seen, soiled and faded, the fashions of last year, hurrying along or surrounded with a group of tatterdemalions, pretty surely indicating the lumber owner; while about one in four had a joint of bacon under one arm and half a cheese under the other, or handkerchiefs full of bread in each hand, while the sun flashed brightly from the scores of new tin pails, coffee pots, and cups scattered profusely through the crowd.

Such was the motley mass we found thronging the streets of Warren. The public houses were in no better condition, for every accessible room was crowded to overflowing, while the strangling tobacco smoke and stenching breath of the inebriate rendered them absolutely intolerable. Independently however of such considerations, there was reason enough for being abroad. The busy bustle of thronging hundreds; the beautiful and 'darkly pure' Allegheny, flowing far below your feet; the ringing echoes of the axe on the rafts that covered the river above and below, to a quarter of its width; the rafts floating by with the smoke curling over the cabin, and the woman and children of the emigrant to the Far west, sitting around on the shingles, or gathered in groups, regarding the scene with wonder; all formed a scene of interest not to be compared with the suffocation and grossness of the bar-room; and when twilight gradually came on, and these things lost their distinctness by degrees, and with the shades of evening stillness settled down on the bosom of the river, and hundreds of lights were glancing through the cracks and knot holes of the shantees, it assumed a touching beauty which cannot be described.

About 10 o'clock at night, a raft came along down crying out lustily for a pilot. It had been unable to effect a landing, and was now completely at the mercy of the current, since the Warren pilot knew nothing of the river below, and even the best Pittsburgh one would not have the hardihood to risk life and property by voluntarily running the Allegheny in the night. A lower country pilot happened to be up and hear the call, and seizing a skiff, boarded her, and by good luck ran safe till morning, and landed up *forty miles* below; though when she passed, and nothing could then be seen but the gleaming of the cabin fire, even the boldest among the raftsmen pronounced her destruction certain. The same pilot took us to Cincinnati.

Having lain three days at Warren, we pulled out early on the morning of the fourth for Pitt, and as we came along to town, another raft, to be coupled up with us, lying on the opposite shore, attempted to pull over so as to meet us and couple while running, struck the pier of the bridge just after the forward end had passed, and after rubbing along to near the middle we struck it on the opposite side, and her stern swung around, and she broke and doubled around the pier, while we went on and landed five miles below. Presently broken pieces, with one and two hands aboard, with and without oars, came floating down, with their men paddling with boards, or rowing, as happened to be necessary. Some of it was landed safely, while the rest went on to the head of an island, from which it was necessary to be again rafted; but as all hands went vigorously to work, we were under way again the next morning. This day we ran below Franklin.—During the spring and autumn there is a pretty regular communication between Pittsburgh and this place by steamboats, whence a canal is nearly or quite completed to Meadville and chartered to Erie. Hence, to Pittsburgh, nothing material in the way of incident occurred.

This river, probably, is the most remarkable one known, for the debth of its bed below the general surface. The banks are generally precipitous as far down as Freeport, where the Pennsylvania canal crosses the river, when they begin to melt down on the right, and recede into a fine valley on the left; but above there rising several hundred feet, and *then* spreading out into a level tract of country. I in no place observed basaltic or primitive, nor even mural rock, to form the shore, but the whole rose with a steep acclivity, and was covered with a heavy forest. Below Scrub-grass, however, where the river bends to the right rather abruptly, a huge pilaster stands out in bold relief, naked of vegetation and coverd with loose and broken stones that have tumbled down from its bold and blackened head, which rises much higher than the main land, and which bears a striking resemblance to a huge fort frowning on the river far below. A very remarkable feature in this river is the vast number of salt works that line both shores.—The saline water is obtained by boring, which is always done in the immediate vicinity of the stream, and often within a rod of it.

The steam works for pumping the water, the furnaces and forges sending out their bellowings, the rattling thundering of the coal rushing down the steep ways from the top of the mountain shore, give a stirring interest to what was so recently an unbroken solitude, and carries the mind from the silence and darkness of the ages of its wilderness to the period; *even now emerging from the future*, when the voice of a busy and active commerce shall go up from its bosom; and wealth and refinement scatter their improvements and blessings throughout its whole length. Where will you find another such a river? Beneath its very bed is an inexhaustible saline deposit; in her mountain shore unlimited iron is imbedded, and coal that may be sent from the mines into the very mouths of the furnaces, unbounded quarries of the best sandstone for making glass; from which it is loaded into boats and conveyed to Pittsburgh; born itself in the vast pine forests of Pennsylvania and New York, and its tributaries also coming from the darkness of the evergreen wilderness, and bearing annually more than a million of dollars worth of lumber to market; can you point to a river of the same length having equal resources?

About ten o'clock on Sunday morning, the fourth day from Warren, spires of Pittsburgh rose in view, and the United States Arsenal, and straggling iron works, and country seats, announced its vicinity. The right shore was lined with lumber; but as we were to land below Smoky Island, in the Ohio, we floated on, and Pittsburgh loomed up from the left, black and ragged like a rent and broken mountain of rock, and Allegheny town skirted the right, looking very much as if it had tumbled down from the heights above into a confused but scattered mass; and the two, *a la* Chang and Eng, were bound together by their ligament-bridges, which stood out from the sky like the summer clouds that float a few degrees above the horizon just at sunset, and span the valley between two hills: and below rises the high ridge which, sweeping in from the Monongahela and extending several miles below its mouth, forms the cradle in which the young Ohio is rocked on first waking into being.

As we wanted to run the right shore pier, we hugged in close as the wind which blew off strongly from Alleghony-town would let us.—Every man was at his oar with his coat off, for when within twenty rods of the upper Bridge, it was apparent that we should have a hard run. The footwalk that runs outside of the bridge was filled with people, looking to see us go through, while the rafts along shore were covered with lumbermen, who were anxious-spectators, and kept halloing to us to change our course; but the pilot paid no attention, determined to go his own way or drive down the pier. The wind blew hard, and the water chopped, and foamed, and flew into our faces soth at it seemed as if our oars were hung to a breakwater, rather than a bundle of floating boards. We were within ten feet of the pier, and the inside of the raft was not yet outside of it, and the men were straining every muscle to the utmost, but it seemed as if the thing could not moved an inch to the right, and must go to destruction. The pilot muttered to himself, "By ——, we're stove," and shouted, "Hard up there, forward! pull, d---n you, pull! hoove her up behind; up with her; —— d---n you, why don't you pull!" and the muscles of his neck rolled out into cords, and the veins on his forehead, and face and arms, swelled almost to bursting. Fortunately, at the moment he gave the order the wind lulled a little, the raft moved to the right, her head lapped by, she grazed on the pier, and rubbing and jerking along to her middle, stopped!

Every man held his breath, for one minute's pausing there and she would break around the pier, and then dash in pieces on those of the three successive bridges below. "Left! forward!---right! behind!" yelled the pilot, and quick as lightning the pulling was reversed before, thus making a *cross-pull*; she settled a little, and halted, but her head was through, and the wind catching that, she started again, and a few strokes more cleared her, when away she went, amid the shouts and greetings of hundreds who had watched her in breathless suspense. It was the narrowest escape ever made in Pittsburgh.

We passed safely through the rest, and after rocking and tossing on the waves of the Ohio, landed about a mile below town, and so exhausted with fatigue as to be scarcely able to stand.

G. M. G.

For the Gazette:

EXPLANATION.

THE ANTIMASONIC ORGANIZATION.—Efforts will, no doubt, still be made by designing adherents of the Lodge, to procure an abandonment of the organization which was adopted by the Antimasons of this county twelve years ago; when they were a mere handful, and persevered in until they now number full six thousand. Some worthy and honest men deceived by the art of adhering masons join in their requisition that our organization should be given up; while others though never masons themselves give all their influence to those who are.

Now it so happens that there are insuperable objections to Antimasons opening their call so as to include adhering masons; while the call as adopted years ago excludes none but those who approve or adhere to secret oath bound societies.

A few words will make this matter plain.—The call is for the "Democratic Antimasons" perfectly synonimous with this would be "Democrats who are opposed to Masonry."

Thus it is clear that the call invites all who are opposed to Masonry and it does not say those who are *politically* opposed, *or political* Antimasons, but embraces those who are moral Antimasons. No doubt it is under this view of the matter that Whig Masons who have never renounced masonry *publicly*, but who believe it to be injurious, have felt at perfect liberty to attend our meetings and even to appear in our conventions.

Those Masons and others who believe Masonry to be a *religious, charitable*, and *valuable* institution, cannot in honor and honesty come into our meetings; but all who entertain different opinions are at perfect liberty to attend at the primary meetings or as delegates in the conventions.

SPENCER.

Correspondence of the National Gazette.

NEW YORK, Friday, 15, P. M.

The business of the Stock Exchange was to fair extent and with an improvement on some descriptions. A still further decline in U. S. Bank stocks was submitted to, sales being made as low as 4¾.

By the bark Louisa, we received about $44,000 in specie. I cannot learn that the Cunard steamer will take any. The Havre packet of to-morrow will, however, take a moderate amount. The demand for specie has fallen off considerably and halves were offered to-day at 1 per ct., and Mexicans at 2 without finding buyers. The appearance of cotton bills which we may daily anticipate, to a large extent will kill this demand for coin for export and supply all the wants of our remitters which are now not large.

Money is measurably easier than it was a few days since. Good paper with a city maker is at 7a8 per cent.; but a doubtful maker, no matter how strong the evidence may be, cannot be done better than 12 to 15 per cent

In Cotton to-day the business has been very limited. In Flour there is a much better feeling to-day, and Western may be quoted at 12¼ cents per bbl. improvement. The demand for Eastern ports has improved, which has swept the docks, and there is now little or none afloat. Holders of Genessee are firm at 5,75, and sales at that rate have been made freely; Ohio, 5,75; Michigan, 5,62½. There has been a corresponding feeling in Southern, and receivers are indifferent about selling at 6a6,12½. The stock of Southern is not large. A parcel of Southern Wheat, 3800 bushs. sold at 120 cts., 60 days for remitting. In Corn and Rye there has been scarcely any thing done; 2000 bushs. Jersey Corn sold at 67 cts., was to arrive; Oats are at 49 a 50; Pot Ashes are declining, and sales have been made at 6,50, which is a further fall of 12½ cts.; Pearls are at $6. A sale of 600 bbls. Whale Oil was made for export at 34 cents.

You will perhaps remember that some time since two men named John Scott and Benj. Franklin, were arrested for attempting to murder an old man named Stewart who was the owner and exhibitor of a three legged bull. It appears that the exhibition having been unsuccessful in Albany, Stewart became indebted $15, which he was unable to pay. Scott and Franklin then offered to pay this debt provided they became part owners of the bull and had a share of the profits of the exhibition. This was assented to by Stewart, and they then started with the bull for New York. Previously to starting, however, Scott and Franklin purchased a pint of gin and an ounce of arsenic, which on the passage they persuaded the old man to drink freely of, so that on his arrival at New York, he was apparently dying. Dr. Archer, the Coroner, was in attendance to hold an antemortem examination, and discovering poison in the gin, had Scott and Franklin arreated on charge of poisoning Stewart.—They were taken to Albany, and were tried on Wednesday last, in the Albany Court of Oyer and Terminer; and although on the passage up to Albany, one of the prisoners contrived to throw the poisoned gin over board, yet the testimony of Dr. Archer was conclusive, and the Jury found them both guilty. Scott was sentenced to the State Prison for life, and Franklin for ten years.

The only object of the wretched beings in attempting to commit this murder, was to obtain the entire possession of the bull. Scott was the original instigator of the deed, and probably for that reason his sentence is the heavier.

The official canvass for Senators in Vermont gives the following result: Highest hig vote 24,736; highest Opposition, 21,730; highest Abolition, 1,209; Scattering, 140. The Van Buren vote at the Presidential election in November last was 18,03—more now 3,695. Whig vote last November, 32,547—less now, 7,781 The Legislature commenced at Montpelier yesterday.

We are indebted to a correspondent at Jamaica for a regular file of the Kingston Morning Journal to the 27th ult. inclusive,

The British ship Race-horse had arrived at Port Royal, Vera Cruz, with $900,000 for the Commissariat and Colonial Bank.

Severe shocks of earthquake had been experienced at the Island of St. Lucas, St. Vincent, and Antigua.

In consequence of the blockade of the port of Carthagena, by which several vessels from Jamaica had been turned off, a meeting had been held at Kingston, for the purpose of considering what measures should be adopted for the protection of British interests in New Grenada. It was stated that the Commander of the French Naval Force on the Carthagena station had expressed his intention of affording the protection of his flag to any English or American vessel that should require it of him.

MCLEOD.—This noted personage, we learn, (says the Argus, of last evening,) came down from Utica yesterday in the afternoon train, and took passage in the Rockland for Hudson on his way probably to Boston, where we presume, he embarks for England.—*N. Y. Amer., Oct.* 11.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 20, 1841.

REPORT OF JOHN C. SPENCER.—We commence the publication to-day, of the admirable report of JOHN C. SPENCER, now Secretary at War, in reference to the *Judicial proceedings* that were had in the state of New York, in reference to the Morgan outrage. This report was made to the Antimasonic Convention which met in Baltimore, in September, 1831. The Committee, consisted of JOHN C. SPENCER, of New York, who was also President of the Convention; CHARLES OGLE, of Pennsylvania; AMASA WALKER, of Massachusetts; JOSHUA V. GIBBINS, of Delaware; and DAVID RUSSELL, of New York. It was at this Convention, that the Hon WM. WIRT was nominated for the Presidency.

It may be asked, why we publish this report now, so many years after it was written, and after the events it relates took place? To this we reply,

1. That no lapse of time can destroy the interest and importance of these events. They relate to one of the most astonishing facts recorded in the history of a civilized community —the influence possessed by a *secret oath-bound institution* to thwart and defeat the ends of justice, though ardently sought for by a justly aroused and incensed people.

2. The facts set forth in this report have, in a great measure, been lost sight of by the community in general, while engaged in the political strifes of the few last years. Many persons have never read them at all, and cannot understand why Antimasons are so bitterly opposed to an institution which they think is merely a harmless, though foolish association for charitable purposes. Others have grown up in the mean time, and are now beginning to take an active part in the political strifes of the day, and are seeking to inform themselves in reference to the principles and motives to action which influence the different political parties. We deem it our duty to lay before those some of the reasons which influence Antimasons in their opposition to Freemasonry, and, far as our influence goes, deter as many of these young men as possible from becoming the dupes of a blood stained order.

3. Mr. SPENCER now occupies a high position before the public—to which he has been raised by his talents, acquirements and honesty, and many persons will carefully peruse and candidly weigh the arguments of JOHN C. SPENCER, *Secretary at War*, who would cast aside with contempt the production of the same individual in comparatively a private situation, and unknown to fame. We wish to make use of the influence of his position to secure a careful perusal of this admirable Antimasonic document, feeling confident that no unprejudiced man can rise from its perusal, without feeling it to be his bounden duty to wage perpetual war against secret and oath-bound societies.

We ask every reasonable, candid, and thinking man to give this report a careful perusal. Do not merely give it a hasty glance, and then cast it aside; read it carefully, and with as little prejudice as possible, and if, after you have finished it, you find nothing in it worthy your attention, we will acknowledge it takes more to convince you than it does us But if we can get the public to attentively peruse, and candidly weigh the arguments and facts set forth in this report, we do not fear the result. "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

After reading this report, and reflecting upon the difficulties and embarassments thrown in the way of justice in this case, by the machinations of secret combinations, we may estimate the influence of the Hunter's Lodges in the MCLEOD case.

IMPORTANCE OF A SINGLE VOTE.—Will the people of Massachusetts remember that four votes, given in the Fifth Ward of the City of New York, made Thomas Jefferson President of the United States?

That one vote made Marcus Morton Governor of Massachusetts?

That one vote elected Gen. Root to the New York Senate?—*Boston Athen.*

One vote elected GEORGE DARSIE to the Senate of this State, and preserved a Whig majority in that body.

One of the Crew of the ship *William Brown*. Three bills of indictment were yesterday sent to the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, against Alexander William Holmes, a sailor of the ship William Brown, who was arrested in this City and committed on a charge of murder, in throwing overboard from the long boat sixteen of the unfortunate passengers. Each of the bills charged the prisoner with murder on the high seas, and were returned to the Court *ignored*.—*Nat: Gaz.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The bark Ann Louisa, Capt. Clifford, brings Vera Cruz dates to the 14th ult., from which it appears that *Santa Anna* is still prosecuting his opposition to *Bustamente* and the regular government. He has published two long documents, denouncing the acts of *Bustamente*, and giving in his adhesion to the "plan" of Generals Paredes and Valencia. This revolutionary movement finds many adherents—the departments of Vera Cruz, Guanaxuato, Jueretaro, Zacatecas, &c., having declared in its favor. The city of Mexico has been in a state of revolt, but the government maintained its position. The cotton crop in the neighborhood of Matamoras will amount to about a thousand quintals worth, according to current prices, about $24,000.—*N. Y. American.*

SHUT UP.—We learn from Circleville, that the new Bank of Circleville has closed its doors and made an assignment. The honest people in this quarter escape better than where its "illustrious predecessor" the Bank of Steubenville shut up, as it had no agents here among banks or brokers to give its bills credit and circulation. Its issues have been at discount here nearly or quite from the start; latterly 10 per cent.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A WRECK.—The fragments of a vessel were driven ashore near the mouth of the Genessee river during the gale Sept. 27th. Also a quantity of pipe staves and five tarpaulin hats. All hands probably lost. The wreck appeared to be a British vessel loaded with staves, bound to Long Island, Canada.—*Cleve. Herald.*

ANOTHER BOAT SUNK.—The Macedonian reports the steam boat RUBICON, bound from this port to New Orleans, as snagged and sunk, at the Station this side of St. Genevieve. The Rubicon was heavily freighted with flour, beans, &c. The Macedonian did not pass sufficiently near to ascertain any particulars, or to see how deep she was down. The Rubicon has been lately thoroughly repaired.—*St. Louis Republican Oct.* 12.

REPORT OF JOHN C. SPENCER,

(NOW SECRETARY AT WAR,)

Chairman of the Committee on the History of Judicial proceedings, in relation to the Morgan affair, made to the Antimasonic Convention in Baltimore 1831.

(Continued.)

The President of the Convention (Mr. JOHN C. SPENCER,) from the committee appointed on that subject, remarked, that the Convention had done him the honor, by a special resolution, to place him at the head of the committee probably from the circumstance that his official connexion with the prosecutions in question, had given him ample opportunity to become acquainted with the proceedings, respecting which the Convention had desired information; and that a report had accordingly been prepared, which would now be submitted :—

"A history of the judicial proceedings had in the state of New York, to discover and punish the offenders concerned in the kidnapping and murder of William Mogan, seems at this time to be required, in order to preserve, in an authentic shape, facts of the utmost importance in the history of our country, and *to present in the most simple form that series of evidence which establishes the agency and combination of members of the masonic fraternity in impeding inquiry, baffling investigation, and defeating the ordinary administration of justice.*" It is a melancholy picture of folly and crime; but the sooner and the more extensively it is known, the speedier and more effectual will be the remedy which the intelligence and public spirit of a free people will apply Those events are rapidly receding from our minds, and giving place to others of greater novelty, but of inferior importance; and of those which remain, many become confused and indistinct in our memories. The very difficulty which has been experienced in collecting the facts now presented, is an admonition of the duty of preserving them in their original features, and before an opportunity is afforded by the lapse of time to deface or distort them.

"*It is already too well known, that in September*, 1826, *William Morgan was forcibly carried from Canandaigua to Ningara Fort, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, through a well settled country, and directly through five populous villages; was confined in that fort and finally murdered.* So well had the plan been digested, and so faithfully was it executed, that not a citizen along this extensive tract, was alarmed by any appearance of violence; and not a suspicion was awakened along the whole route. Five changes of horses were made, and three different carriages were employed; more than six persons, besides the ill-fated Morgan, were to be provided with food and refreshment; numerous drivers and agents to provide relays of horses must have been employed; and yet not a suspicion of the dark deed which was transacting was awakened along the whole route. This single fact speaks volumes respecting the capacity of an organized body, like that of the masonic fraternity, to carry into effect any project, however iniquitous, and even in the heart of our country, to immolate its victim, without interruption. It is a fearful fact, and furnishes a key at the very threshhold, to explain many, otherwise, incredible and mysterious circumstances. *To accomplish such a deed in such a manner, must have required a perfection of organization and of discipline, and a command of means, that may challenge comparison with any system ever disclosed to the world!* When we recollect that this occurred in a season of profound peace and fancied security, and that it seems to have required but the application of the ordinary means of the society, we may look back with amazement at the peril we have passed, and may look forward with some apprehension whether that peril be indeed entirely passed.

"The first intimation which the public received, that a crime hitherto unheard of in our country,—that of stealing a free citizen,—had been committed, came from the publication of sundry affidavits, which had been procured by an active and patriotic individual, who had gone from Batavia to Canandaigua to make inquries for Morgan. These affidavits, which were taken on the 23d of September, and published a few days afterwards, aroused the public attention in that quarter;—meetings were held in different villages, and committees of citizens appointed to inquire into the fate of a citizen, who had been lawlessly torn from his family and his country. Proclamations were issued by the executive of New York, in the month of October, enjoining upon all officers the duty of apprehending the offenders, and offering rewards for their conviction, and for authentic information of the place to which Morgan had been conveyed. But to all inquiries and efforts, difficulties and obstructions of every kind were interposed. The press, so loud-mouthed and so hasty on every similar occasion of public outrage, was either silent, or sounded false notes with a view to mislead investigation. It is not the purpose of this report to dwell on this part of the subject, but it is conceived that no opportunity should be neglected to bring to recollection the shameful defection of the public press from its most sacred and peculiar duty, *and the numberless falsehoods, which the newspapers of every party invented and circulated, to baffle and misdirect inquiry. At one time the victim of Masonic vengeance was selling his Illustrations of Masonry in Boston, and reaping a harvest from the speculation; at another, he was in Vermont, employed in the same business: again, he was at New Brunswick in the British dominions, engaged in the fisheries; again, he was at Smyrna, in the costume of a Turk, where notwithstanding his dress, he had been discovered by an acquaintance;* and he had kindly sent messages to his anxious friends in this country.—This course of wilful misrepresentation and of equally deceptive silence, when the press was bound to speak, was produced either by masonic influences or by a dread of masonic power. In either case, what strong proof does it furnish of the tremendous power of a society, which could thus subdue the whole public press of the country! These, and a thousand similar publications, did, for a time, serve to distract the public mind;—but they never for a moment diverted those high-spirited men, who had undertaken the inquiry from pursuing their object, with limited and insufficient means, but still, steadfastly and vigorously.

A delegation from different committees met at Lewiston in the winter succeeding the murder, for the purpose of making examinations on the spot. Abuse, and every other species of intimidation, were employed, but in vain. The celebrated Lewiston committee, as that delegation has been called, collected a great variety of most important facts, and published them under the sanction and responsibility of their names. This document, in all respects worthy the notice and consideration of a people jealous of their liberty, and anxious to preserve the lives of their fellow citizens, was never copied, either in the whole or in substance, by a single newspaper of any party, except some two or three independent presses in the immediate vicinity. But still the report received some notice from the newspaper press. It was calumniated as an *ex parte* statement of political zealots;—it was represented as a fabrication of its most important facts, and a distortion and misrepresentation of others; and its authors were lampooned as a set of knights-errant engaged in an enterprise of folly. Will it be believed, that this character was given, by the universal newspaper press, to a document which was at the time so much entitled to respect, as well from the facts it exhibited, as from the calm, dignified and respectful manner in which those facts were presented, and which has since been confirmed by judical evidence, in every, the most minute particulars of its statements?

It is a circumstance reflecting the highest honor on the authors of that report that it contains at this moment the best account, which has yet appeared, of the leading facts in the kidnapping and removal of Morgan, which were then known; and that if a history of that transaction should now be compiled from judicial evidence, its most important features could not be more faithfully or more accurately given, than they have already been presented by the Lewiston committee. *For this reason, among others, the history of the removal of Morgan from his family by the abuse of legal process; of his being betrayed under the guise of friendship; of his being stolen in the night time, and forcibly transported to the banks of the Niagara; of his crossing that river and returning blindfolded and guarded; of his removal to a citadel of the United States; of his confinement in a dungeon, over which floated that flag which is the nation's pledge of protection to every one of its citizens, and of his foul and cowardly assassination;*—the history of these events will not be given in the narrative which is now presented. It is confined to the purpose, first, of detailing, with exactness, the judicial proceedings which have been had, and of the efforts made to institute such proceedings, for the detection and punishment of the offenders; and, secondly, of presenting, in one connected view such facts as occurred in those proceedings and efforts which exhibit the difficulties that were encountered, and exposed to the naked eye of all who look at them, the radical cause of those difficulties.

"The first grand jury that assembled in the county of Ontario, after the removal of Morgan from the jail of that county, met in November, 1826, and being composed of citizens of the greatest respectability, earnestly and zealously engaged in the necessary inquiries into the atrocious crimes which had been committed.—The Lewiston committee had not yet assembled, and the only information in possession of the public, was derived from the publication of the affidavits before mentioned. The witnesses examined by this grand jury, were, therefore, those only who resided in Canandaigua, and were knowing to the single fact of Morgan's removal from the jail. The deliberations of the jury resulted in their finding two bills of indictment; one against Nicholas G. Chesebro, Edward Sawyer, Loton Lawson, and John Sheldon, for a conspiracy to carry off and kidnap Morgan, and for actually carrying him to parts unknown, and for false imprisonment, the other was against Nicholas G. Chesebro, Harris Seymour, Henry Howard, Moses Roberts and John Scofield, for a conspiracy to charge and accuse Morgan of stealing a linen shirt and a silk handerchief, and to subject him to punishment therefor; and in prosecution of such conspiracy, the obtaining a warrant from a justice of the peace. The defendants excepting Scofield, were arrested and held to bail for their appearance to answer. N. G. Chesebro was, at the time, master of the lodge in Canandaigua. He was a respectable mechanic, sustained a fair character, had a family, a good business, and was generally esteemed.—Edward Sawyer was also a respectable mechanic, with a family of good character, held a commission as colonel of militia, and was among the most respectable inhabitants. Loton Lawson was a farmer, not of much property but of good character, particularly among his mason ic brethren, being, as is understood, quite high in the masonic degrees, and having been a lecturer of the lodges. John Sheldon was a poor and dissipated man, at the time confined on the limits of the jail for debt. Harris Seymour was a young man of great respectability, and connected with the first families in that vicinity; had been a merchant, but had failed in business. Henry Howard was a very respectable merchant, lately emigrated from England.—Moses Roberts was a journeyman hatter, in the employ of Chesebro; as was John Scofield.—This man, Scofield, absconded soon after the transaction, and has never been heard of since that time, at least not by the officers of justice. The characters and occupations, of these men are given in order to enable those to judge for themselves, who have repeatedly inquired whether the persons implicated in the outrages upon Morgan were of the lowest classes in society, and of such a description that they would have committed those offences, without the stimulants of masonic oaths and discipline.—The materials, in the course of this narrative, will be found abundant to afford a satisfactory answer to these inquiries.

"In the month of December, 1826, a grand jury assembled in Monroe county adjoining Ontario, in which the village of Rochester is situated, and through which Morgan was carried. They were particularly and strongly charged by the presiding judge to inquire into the subject. They called all the witnesses before them, who, in that state of information, were known. Among others, Ezra Platt was examined by them. This man, it will be recollected, furnished the carriage at Rochester, into which Morgan was removed from that which brought him from Canandaigua. He testified, that his carriage had been engaged by some one for the Masons, and that he charged the hire of it to the royal arch chapter; but he did not know who engaged it, or who went in it. Edward Doyle testified that he knew nothing about the transaction to which he could testify without criminating himself. The same answer was given by another person, whose name it is not proper to mention. The jury could not find any bills of indictment, but they made a presentment, in which they state that they had ascertained that Morgan had been carried through their county, and add: "From the great caution which seems to have been observed in keeping both Morgan and the place of his destination from the view and knowledge of all but such persons as may have been confidentially entrusted with the design, and who would decline giving evidence, upon the ground that it might tend to criminate themselves, the grand jury have found it impossible to establish, by competent testimony, the unlawful agency of any citizen in this county, in that transaction.

"This result only stimulated an enlightened and patriotic people to greater exertion. A county meeting was immediately called and held, to devise measures to ferret out the hidden workers of iniquity. A large number of masons attended, among them Burrage Smith and John Whitney. At this meeting a committee of investigation was appointed, upon which were placed several masons. The other members soon ascertained that all their proceedings were divulged by their masonic associates, notwithstanding an honorary obligation to the contrary, entered into by them; and those who did not belong to the fraternity, determined to act without the knowledge or assistance of any masons. Up to this time, the outrages on Morgan had been considered the work of a few misguided and unimportant individuals; but the conduct of masons, generally, and particularly of those who had been placed on the committee, excited the suspicions of the observing, that the masonic fraternity was in some way connected with those outrages. It was long, and with great difficulty that this suspicion ripened into belief. Men could not believe that their fellow-citizens, with whom they were in habits of daily intercourse, and whom they had been accustomed to respect, belonged to an institution which made the concealment of the most atrocious crimes one of the most solemn obligations of the order. But day after day added new proof to the suspicion.

They beheld the very committee who had been appointed indiscriminately from all parties, and by citizens of all parties, vilified and traduced for a faithful discharge of their duties. Men who had no possible motive but the ascertainment of truth, and the detection of the guilty (for as yet no party had been arrayed, and no political objects had been surmised,) for discharging a public trust, of the most solemn nature, with fidelity;—these men were ridiculed, misrepresented, insulted and traduced daily by the members of the masonic fraternity. That evidence which can be deduced only from a long course of observation of minor facts and circumstances, and which, in its nature, cannot be communicated to others, was furnished to an intelligent and observing people; *and the conclusion was soon produced, that the laws of the country could not be enforced so long as masonry held its sway over the minds of men; and that submission to its secret and irresponsible power, or an open and avowed war of extermination, were the only alternatives.*

Although somewhat foreign from their present purpose, your committee cannot forbear from here pausing, and asking whether to their distant fellow citizens, there is not furnished strong moral evidence of the baneful nature of the masonic institution, in the fact, that more than half a million of free, enlightened and intelligent inhabitants of that section of country which has afforded the best opportunity for judging, have, in language that cannot be mistaken, expressed their deliberate convictions that freemas

conspiracy to kidnap and carry away that person, and for falsely imprisoning and carrying him to parts unknown. These persons were James Lakey, a physician, Chauncey H. Coe, a stage proprietor, Hiram Hubbard, the keeper of a lively stable, John Butterfield, whose occupation is unknown, James Ganson, an innkeeper, and formerly a member of the State legislature, Asa Nowlen, an inn-keeper, Harris Seymour, Henry Howard, Joseph Scofield; and Moses Roberts, who have been before mentioned, Halloway Hayward, a constable, James Gillis, a respectable farmer, John Whitney, a respectable stone-cutter, Burrage Smith, a grocer, Simeon B. Jewett, an attorney and counsellor at law, and Willard Eddy, whose occupation is unknown.

"At the sam court, the indictment against Harris Seymour, Henry Howard, and Moses Roberts, for conspiring to charge Morgan with stealing, which had been found, as before mentioned, was brought to trial. It was in proof that these persons had gone with Chesebro from Canandaigua to Batavia, to arrest Morgan on the warrant which had been fraudulently obtained against him, issued by the justice, Chipman, for stealing a shirt and handkerchief, that he had been taken to Batavia, and hurried off with great severity and rudeness, and without giving him an opportunity to apprize his friends of his situation. But it was held by the court, that the warrant was evidence of probable cause, and that the defendants could not be convicted. They were accordingly acquitted.

In March, 1827, another Grand Jury assembled in Monroe county, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer. A majority of them were freemasons. Very faint efforts were made to obtain testimony, and no indictments were found.

"In April, 1827, a grand jury assembled at the Oyer and Terminer, in Niagara county, and a complaint was made to them against Eli Bruce, then sheriff of that county, by one of the county committee. It seems to have been anticipated that this grand jury would enter upon an investigation of the subject, and preparations were made accordingly. It is stated by Hiram B. Hopkins, a royal arch mason, and at the time deputy sheriff, that he was instructed not to summon any grand jurors but such as were particularly friendly to the Masonic institution. At that time the grand jurors were selected by the sheriff from the citizens at large. The jury were accordingly packed, pursuant to these instructions,—twelve of them being masons and the others friendly to the order.—Mr. Hopkins says, "The district attorney was a royal arch mason, who knew all about the Morgan affair, in my opinion; and the foreman of the jury was one of the warmest zealots of the order in the county." One of these grand jurors has furnished a statement of the proceedings before them, from which the following is taken: The foreman claimed the right to examine the witnesses himself. After several had been examined by him in such a way as to give no information, one of the jurors put questions to a witness. When that witness had retired, this juror was called aside by the foreman and privately solicited to refrain thereafter from asking questions, and to leave it with the foreman. The juror, however, persisted; and, on one occasion, insisted that a witness should answer what he knew of the matter. The witness objected, because, he said, he considered his testimony irrelevant, and because he was a poor man, who got his living by labor; and if he should testify, it might prove a serious injury to himself and his family. A large majority of the jury decided that the witness need not answer; but the pertinacious juror insisted on his right, and finally obtained his point. The witness was called back, and testified that Bruce had acknowledged to the witness his agency in carrying Morgan to Niagara. Witnesses were introduced and examined to impeach the credibility of the last named witness. Another witness testified that he had been informed, by a respectable inhabitant, that Morgan had been carried to fort Niagara; thence to he Canada shore, and thence returned to fort Niagara; that he had been subsequently put to death; that his body was in the bottom of the Niagara river, and might be found if searched for immediately, and he (the informant) could tell the place where it would be found.

The witness stated that he derived this information from a man who said he was a mason, and insisted that his name should be kept secret, for that if it were known, his life would pay the forfeit. The pertinacious juror required the witness to give the name of his informant, with a view to have him called as a witness, which he refused to do; and nearly, if not quite, all the other jurors sustained the witness in his refusal. During the pending of the inquiry before the jury, the foreman was seen to leave the jury room, and retire to a private room with Bruce, and there remain for a considerable time. Among the witnesses examined before this grand jury, was Corydon Fox, who has at all times, when properly asked, testified to the fact of Bruce's riding with him, on the driver's seat of the carriage, which Fox drove, and which contained Morgan while he was conveyed from Lewistown to Niagara; and it must have required great ingenuity to prevent this witness from stating that fact. Among other witnesses examined, were Solomon C. Wright, Ezekiel Jewett, the keeper of fort Niagara, Elisha Adams, the ferryman at Youngstown, Edward Doyle, Parkhurst Whitney, Noah Beach, and Samuel M. Chubbuck. These names are mentioned because they are familiar to those who have read the trials, as the very individuals who must have known all about the transaction. It does not appear that any of them, on this occasion, refused to answer on the ground that such answer might criminate themselves.

By what device they satisfied their own consciences, and avoided disclosing the truth, may, perhaps, be explained by what Edward Giddins days, in his almanac for 1829, at p. 45:—'During the winter,' he says, 'I had frequent conversations with masons on the same subject, all of whom used the same argument, and concluded by urging that they had agreed to testify, when called on, *that they knew nothing about the affair*:—that they thought themselves justified in doing so, by the nature of their masonic oaths, which they never could think of breaking.' 'And, he says, 'that in order to dispel his doubts, he was particularly referred to that clause of the royal arch masons obligation, which binds them to rescue a companion, whether right or wrong.' The unsullied character of this man for truth has lately been so thoroughly tested, and so triumphantly established, that nothing need be said to impress any one with the absolute verity of any relation he deliberately makes.

"The conduct of this grand jury, and of the witnesses, has been dwelt upon with some minuteness, as furnishing evidence which no dispassionate mind can resist, of the awful prostitution of the most sacred offices of justice, and of the dreadful suppression of truth, produced by masonic obligations. The cap-stone of this edifice of guilt and infamy yet remains to be exhibited. Seventeen of this grand jury made a formal representation to the Governor of the State, that, after a long, laborious, and "particular examination of all the witnesses, it did not appear that Eli Bruce, or any other person named, was guilty of, or accessary to, the abduction of William Morgan;" and they make known to the governor the result of their inquiries, "that blame may not rest on the innocent!", *It would scarcely be believed that the Eli Bruce, here referred to, is the same man who has been proved, over and over again, by the same witnesses who were examined by that grand jury, to have been the chief actor in conducting Morgan through Niagara county, who hired horses twice and a carriage once for the purpose, and who has himself, in open court, sworn that he did so!*

"The next grand jury that assembled in Niagara, in May, 1827, consisted of nineteen persons, of whom 14 were well known masons.—It was so palpably useless to make any further efforts with such a grand jury, that no complaint was made to them A law, however, was passed by the Legislature this year, directing grand jurors to be selected by lot from lists to be returned by town officers. As soon as this law went into effect, impartial grand jurors were obtained, and in Niagara county complaints were made before them, in the latter part of the year, and indictments found against William King, Ezekiel Jewett, Elisha Adams, Solomon C. Wright, Jeremiah Brown, Parkhurst Whitney, Noah Beach, Timothy Shaw, William Miller, and Samuel M. Chubbuck.—William King was esteemed one of the most respectable citizens of the county, having represented it but a short time before in the state legislature. Ezekiel Jewett was very respectable, and was employed by the government to take charge of fort Niagara: he and King were both colonels. Elisha Adams was the ferryman at Youngstown. Solomon C. Wright was a respectable inn-keeper and a postmaster. Jeremiah Brown was a respectable farmer in good standing. The others were all respectable men, and regarded as peaceable and orderly citizens.

"In August, 1827, at the Ontario General Sessions, Halloway Howard, James Ganson, Harris Seymour, Henry Howard, and Moses Roberts, were brought to trial on the indictment against them for conspiracy and the abduction of Morgan, and were acquitted. With regard to all of them but Ganson, the proof consisted in their having gone with Chesebro to Batavia to arrest Morgan, and having brought him to Canandaigua: and with respect to Ganson, the proof consisted in his having aided them on the way. Chesebro was examined as a witness, and testified that those persons were not informed by him, and did not know, to his knowledge, of any ulterior design with respect to Morgan, after he should be brought to Canandaigua. This testimony produced their acquittal. Chauncy H. Coe, Hiram Hubbard and James Lakey were tried at the same court, upon a similar indictment. With respect to Coe, the chief testimony was, his having engaged the carriage and horses, of Hubbard, with which Morgan was carried off, and Hubbard was implicated from the fact of having furnished and himself drove the carriage. Lakey was implicated in consequence of his interference in procuring the warrant for the arrest of Morgan. The proof, however, did not establish that previous knowledge of the purpose for which the carriage was wanted, to justify a conviction, and they were acquitted.

At this time, Edward Sawyer, who had been subpœnaed as a witness, did not appear, and an attachment was issued against him. Whether his appearance and testimony would have varied the result in any of the trials before mentioned, it is impossible to say; although, from his testimony on subsequent occasions, it is presumed it would not.

"At the same term, an indictment for conspiracy and for kidnapping was found against Eli Bruce, David Hague, Orsamus Turner, and Jedediah Darrow. Bruce, as is well know, was sheriff of Niagara, and in high standing in the community. Hague was a tailor at Lockport, and died before he could be brought to trial. Turner was the publisher of a newspaper at Lockport of respectable character. Darrow was also a respectable man, but his occupation is unknown. He was afterwards appointed a postmaster.

"At the Ontario General Sessions, in February, 1828, an attachment was ordered against Jeremiah Brown, who had neglected to appear as a witness, according to a subpœna; and against Isaac Farewell, for the same cause. It afterwards appeared that Farewell had at this time been sent into Canada, where he was kept, while his family remained in Niagara county, No proceedings were had at this term upon the indictments pending.

"In the winter of 1828, the acting governor of New York called the attention of the legislature to the alarmed state of the public mind in relation to the fate of Morgan, and to the inefficiency of the ordinary means to bring the offenders to justice; and he recommended the appointment of a special attorney, to take charge of the investigation. A law to that effect was passed, notwithstanding a vigorous opposition; and Mr. Moseley was appointed the special attorney. In August of that year, the indictment against Bruce, Turner, and Darrow, was brought to trial at the Ontario General Sessions. In order to maintain the indictment for a conspiracy in Ontario, or for the kidnapping in that county, as the defendants had not been personally acting in the matter in that county, it became necessary to prove a pre-concert to remove Morgan from Canandaigua. With regard to Turner and Darrow, no such proof existed; what they did in relation to the transaction occurred after the arrival of Morgan at Lewiston, or while he was at Batavia. They were acquitted, and Bruce was convicted; but sentence was suspended to take the opinion of the Supreme Court upon some legal exceptions that had been made, in reference, chiefly, to the point whether he had been guilty of any offence in Ontario. On this trial, Solomon C. Wright was examined as a witness, and testified in such a manner that he was afterwards indicted for perjury. Edward Doyle, who had entered into a recognizance to appear as a witness, failed to do so, and forfeited his recognizance, which was estreated at this term.

"In November, 1828, an indictment was found at the court of Oyer and Terminer, of Orleans county, against Elihu Mather, for the conspiracy and kidnapping. Mather was one of the most respectable citizens of that county, and was very generally esteemed. Soon after this indictment, he removed to Vermont, where he was beyond the reach of process to compel his appearance as a witness on the trial of other persons.

"In the same month, new indictments were found in Niagara against the same persons already mentioned as having been indicted in that county; the former bills having been found defective In the succeeding winter, Mr. Moseley, being appointed circuit judge, resigned the office of special attorney; and in March, 1829, J. C. Spencer was appointed in his place, at the solicitation, as is understood, of members of the Legislature from the western part of the state of New York.

"In March, 1829, preparations were made to try the indictment against Elihu Mather, in Orleans county, at the court of Oyer and Terminer which was then held. But it was removed by the defendant, by certiorari, into the Supreme Court, which operated as a postponement of the trial for about six months.

"In the same month, a vigorous effort was made before the grand jury, which assembled at Rochester, in Monroe county, to penetrate the cloud of darkness which rested on the transactions at that place, and to detect the offenders there. A great number of witnesses were closely examined, but very little in the shape of legal testimony was elicited, while a clue to many important facts was obtained — Among these witnesses was Isaac Allen, with respect to whom the grand jury made a report to the court, that he had refused to answer questions put to him, touching his knowledge of the facts, whether a carriage had stopped at his house on the 11th, 12th, or 13th of September, 1826, whether any person had applied to him to furnish a pair of horses to draw a carriage to the west about those days; and whether a certain person, who was named to him, was at his house on either of those days, at a time when a carriage was going to the west. And the jury reported that the reason assigned by Allen for his refusal, was, that the answers might tend to implicate himself. An elaborate argument was made before the court by the special attorney, and by the counsel for Allen, who was the same counsel that has appeared in behalf of the persons indicted, on almost every occasion.

The court decided that the witness was bound to answer the questions; but he persisted in his refusal, and was committed to prison. The purpose of making an example of a contumacious witness, having been thus accomplished, he was discharged after a few days, with the consent of the prosecuting officers. This grand jury found an indictment against Simeon B. Jewett, an attorney at law, and Burrage Smith for the conspiracy and kidnapping.—They had been previously indicted in Ontario, but the overt acts charged against them having been committed in Monroe, as alleged, it became expedient to indict them in that county. Burrage Smith had previously gone out of the state with John Whitney, to the south-western states Messrs. Phineas P. Bates and Joseph Garlinghouse—the one of them then sheriff, and the other the former sheriff of Ontario—went in pursuit of them, and of William King, who had gone to Arkansas, leaving his family in Niagara. They were clothed with authority from the Governor of New York, to demand the fugitives, and bring them to that state.

The history of their expedition has been published by those gentlemen under the sanction of their names; and it discloses the fact that the same cause operated to defeat their purpose, and successfully baffled their enterprise, which has been found invariably obstructing the march of justice through all the proceedings connected with this whole transaction. Twice did they pursue the fugitives into the remotest corners of the Union, and in each instance they failed. They have unreservedly given the facts, which justify the belief that their failure was owing to the interference of masons in communicating intelligence to the persons for whom they were in search. After penetrating to the western boundaries of Missouri, and traversing the country to New Orleans, these gentlemen returned with a solemn conviction that, if they had succeeded in arresting any of the fugitives they would have been utterly unable to return with them to the state of New York; and that their prisoners would have been taken from them, either by the perversion and abuse of legal forms and process, or by open violence.—*It should be remarked, that one of these gentlemen was a royal arch mason, and that what he witnessed during these journies, so entirely satisfied him of the dangerous nature of the institution, and its adaptation to the commission and concealment of crime, that he has abjured all connexion with it, and has united his voice and his efforts with the great multitude of his fellow citizens in that quarter, to exterminate it from the soil of America.* Burrage Smith died in New Orleans some time after the pursuit for him. Willian King returned to his family in Niagara, and published a blustering notice to Messrs. Bates and Garlinghouse of his having come back to stand his trial. Immediate measures were taken for his arrest, and he was put under heavy bonds. The next day after hearing that Bruce had testified to the fact, that King accompanied him in the carriage which contained Morgan, and had crossed the Niagara river with him, Col. King suddenly died, as was said in an apoplectic fit.* John Whitney also returned at his leisure, and was afterwards tried.

To be Continued.

*The more general opinion is that he took poison. He with Garside and Howard are supposed to have been the executioners of Morgan.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 21, 1841.

No Mail.—We have no eastern mail to-day, and have to make up our paper the best way we can. Our readers must blame the mail contractors and not us for want of news.

Our Rivers.—About twenty-three inches in the channel, and falling slowly. Small steamers arrive and depart daily, while keel-boats drive a brisk business in carrying off freight.—Weather cold, with occasional showers.

Flour maintains about the same price in this market, as when last noticed; from $5,75 to $6,25. In the eastern market, from $5,75 to $6. In New Orleans $6,25 to $6,50. In St. Louis $4,50 to $5,00

Our Next Legislature.—Enough returns have been received to show that the Locofocos have a large majority in the House, while the Whigs have a majority of one in the Senate.

Temperance Convention.—A convention of the friends of Total Abstinence commenced its sessions in Allegheny on yesterday. It is largely attended—so large no church will hold all those present. We were gratified this forenoon with a view of a procession of the members of the convention, as it passed our office on its way through Market street, with music playing and banners raised aloft. The procession extended nearly the entire length of Market street. What a bright omen for good, to see those foremost in the noble cause, who, a few months ago, were devoted worshippers at the shrine of Bacchus. Heaven speed their labors until not a drunkard remains to curse our earth with his hateful presence.

"The Blessed Spirit."—The circumstances that gave rise to this expression were detailed in our paper of yesterday, in the report of Mr. Spencer.

The connexion in which it is used, shows that the sentiments and feelings that gave rise to it, are among the most ennobling of human nature, and are peculiarly dear to the heart of every freeman. They are the same feelings that prompted our forefathers to brave the dangers of the ocean, and the hardships of a savage and inhospitable clime in the midst of the rigors of a severe winter. The same feelings originated the soul-stirring emotions that filled the hearts of our sires in '76. This "blessed spirit," —this determination that every man shall enjoy his personal liberty, and the liberty to say and do as he pleases unmolested, accountable only to constituted law—has been the spring of every effort, to secure just and equal laws, that has been made by man in any and every age. And yet this phrase, spoken under such circumstances, under the influence of such noble emotions has been made use of as a term of reproach and ridicule, by the adherents of the lodge, and those who do its biddings.

Antimasons should be proud of this term.—The origin of the atrocious abduction and murdre of Wm. Morgan, was the attempt of that individual to exercise his unalienable right—to write and publish what he saw proper—and the spirit that was aroused in a whole community when this right was violated was "a blessed spirit," and the perseverance with which the inquiry was prosecuted, under the most discouraging circumstances, showed the strength of this "blessed spirit."

It is also a "blessed spirit" in contradistinction to the "cursed spirit" of masonry, that would lead men, who were otherwise good citizens and kind neighbors, to enter into a combination to carry off, and finally to murder a fellow being—and lead them also to obstruct the course of justice by the most unjustifiable means, not stopping short of bribery, perjury, and the prostitution of high official functions, to save a brother in distress, when his nefarious conduct was brought to light.

Let our readers carefully and candidly peruse Mr. Spencer's report as it is published—let them look at the obstacles thrown in the way of those who were seeking for justice to be meted out to the guilty—and for the majesty of the injured laws to be vindicated—and ask themselves whether the spirit that prompted an outraged community to seek redress, was not a "blessed one," and whether Antimasons are not right in laboring to overthrow a wide spread and powerful combination of men, whose secret obligations could lead them to violate the personal rights, and finally destroy the life of a fellow citizen, and then laugh at those who attempted to bring the guilty to punishment.

The Advocate of this morning in reply to our question about certain whigs supporting Graham, after Thomson had been nominated by a Harrison Democratic Convention, has the following remark:

"To this we reply that some, *or perhaps many*, of Mr. Little's friends may have supported Mr. Graham but *many did not*."

Certainly some of the most active whigs strenuously supported Graham, notwithstanding Thomson's nomination by a Harrison Democratic convention.

The patriot Harrison was then, too, in full health, had just been elected, had every reasonable prospect of long life and there was some reason in preserving *his* name to support *his* administration.

But after his death, there is absurdity in contending for the assumption of his name for an organization which has never been changed or abandoned, even during the heat of the canvass.

The Advocate gives a number of calls of meetings in relation to the Mayor's election all using the expressions "Democrats" or "Harrison Democrats." In reply to this we will say what has been over and over again stated in the Gazette, that although in our city, state, and presidential elections other calls have been used, in our county elections, where the Antimasonic organization was adopted in 1829, it has never been altered or suspended. It was the same in 1837, 1838, 1839 and 1840, when the Advocate supported its nominations as in 1841, when it opposed them. The same when Williams was the candidate as when Darsie was.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

We give the majorities as far as heard from.

	Porter.	*Banks.*
Adams,		360
Allegheny,		787
Armstrong,	750	
Beaver,		537
Bedford,	200	
Berks,	4536	
Bradford,	586	
Butler,		42
Bucks,	404	
Cambria,	64	
Centre,	1174	
Chester,		146
Clarion,		
Clearfield,	475	
Clinton,	200	
Columbia,	1466	
Crawford,	650	
Cumberland,	824	
Dauphin,		375
Delaware,		275
Erie,		1101
Fayette,	937	
Franklin,	200	
Greene,	845	
Huntingdon,		726
Indiana,		400
Jefferson,		
Juniata,	200	
Lancaster,		3164
Lebanon,		296
Lehigh,	228	
Luzerne,	1246	
Lycoming,	800	
McKean,		
Mercer,		440
Mifflin,	225	
Monroe,	1000	
Montgomery,	1258	
Northampton,	1165	
Northumberland,	919	
Perry,	956	
Philadelphia City,		1540
Philadelphia County,	3771	
Pike,	460	
Potter,		
Schuylkill,	994	
Somerset,		1100
Susquehanna,	750	
Tioga,		
Union,		500
Venango,	500	
Warren,		
Washington,	143	
Wayne,		
Westmoreland,	1945	
York,	1347	

Ohio Election.—We have not yet received full returns from all the counties. The returns received, elect nine Whigs and six Loco Focos to the SENATE, giving the Whigs one half of that body *certain*. There are three Senators to hear from, Washington, Morgan, and Perry, and one from Lucas, Williams, &c. The *probability* is, that the Locos have carried all three—if so, the Senate will be equally divided between the two parties.

For the House of Representatives, the returns received elect 35 Whigs and 28 Locos. The following districts to hear from, Washington. &c., 2; Trumbull, 1; Summit, 2; Lucas, &c., 2, Tuscarawas and Holmes 2. The probability is that the Whigs will get three of these, giving them a majority of four in the House, and four on joint ballot.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Army Movements.—We understand that orders were received by Yesterday's mail, ordering the 5th regiment, now at Jefferson Barracks, to proceed immediately to the Northern frontier. Five of the companies are to be stationed at Detroit, and the other companies will be distributed to Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie, and Green Bay. The Regiment will leave here, in pursuance to the orders, as soon as the necessary arrangements are made for their transportation.—*St. Louis Repub., Oct.* 18.

The Missouri.—We are told that this boat which was fired and burnt to the water's edge, a few weeks ago, is to be immediately re-built. For this purpose, all the arrangements have been made, and it gives us great satisfaction to know, that the work is to be done here, by our own machinists and mechanics, and that our own merchants furnish every thing that is necessary to internal elegance, and to make her, as she was, *the brag boat of the West.*

She will be ready for the Spring trade, and although commenced under many disadvantages, we hope it may satisfy all the croakers, that St. Louis can, and ought to, build and fit out her own steamboats. Several improvements in her interior arrangement have been suggested, all looking to the comfort of those who are to travel in her.—*St. Louis New Era.*

Secretary of War.—We heartily congratulate the Whigs of New York upon the selection, by President Tyler, of the Hon. John C. Spencer for this important post. A better choice could not have been made. Mr. Spencer is a favorite son of New York, a devoted Whig, an upright citizen, a man of superior talents, great legal knowledge; and every way worthy to fill the importan station of Secretary of War. Besides in the event of a war with Great Britain, New York would be the first to receive the hostile demonstration of the enemy, and would have to bear the brunt of the contest. The selection, therefore, of one of her most distinguished citizens for the management of the War Department was a peculiarly appropriate compliment to this state.

We cannot conceive how President Tyler could wish such men as Daniel Webster and John C. Spencer for his constitutional advisers, unless he was really desirous of bringing his administration up to the Whig Standard.—That they are the very persons to combat successfully the constitutional phantoms and abstractions of his brain, we are certain, if it is possible for human agency to do so. Under these circumstances we confess that we begin to have a faint hope, that some plan for a regulation of the currency will be recommended at the regular session that may meet with the favor of the people, and restore our monetary concerns to a sound and healthy state. We confess ourselves however, averse to placing too much reliance, where we have once been so greatly deceived.—*Jamestown Jour.*

There were 39 Deaths in St. Louis from the 1st to the 7th October inclusive, of which 15 were under two years of age. We notice that three of the cases are set down in the official reports as deaths from "yellow fever," two of them from the Hospital, and one from some private residence. It has happened on several occasions that steamboats have arrived here from New Orleans, having on board persons who sickened after they left port, and of these cases the only ones who died in St. Louis are those alluded to. Generally, the persons attacked have recovered; and the evidence of this summer must satisfy every one that yellow fever as an epidemic cannot prevail here.—*St. Louis New Era, Oct.* 13.

The Louisville and Cincinnati Forger.—We understand that a man named Joseph Dawson, residing on a farm near Nashville, Washington county, Ill., was arrested on Monday last under suspicion that he was the person wo perpetrated the forgeries on the Banks in Louisville, Cincinnati, &c., last winter. Our informant states that he was taken before Justices Whitenburg and Winfry, and held over for further trial. The trial was deferred for eight days, and a messenger despatched to Louisville for the Cashier of the Bank. Our informant states that the description of the person advertised corresponded with Mr. Dawson's in every respect, except the color of the eyes and the age. We have not understood that any other circumstances, calculated to show his conexion with the matter, was discovered, but the similarity of person. In fault of finding bail to the amount of $35,000, he was committed to jail. So far as we have heard the circumstances, they do not appear to justify the belief that he is the man. —*St. Louis Reb. Oct.* 16.

Bank of Pittsburgh, Oct. 14, 1841.

An Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 15th day of November next.

JOHN SNYDER, Cashier.

Oct. 14.—d&wtl5thNov.

BUILDING LOTS.

The subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, *eighteen building lots*, fronting on the Pittsburgh Farmers and Mechanics, Turnpike Road, and Chatham street. The Lots on the Turnpike are 20 feet front, by 112 feet in depth to a street, those on Chatham street are 20 feet front by 96 feet in depth, to an alley.

The sale of the above lots being authorized by Act of Assembly passed 23d February 1841. The title will be indisputable and clear of all incumbrances.

WM. PENTLAND.

Oct. 9, 1841.—d1w&w4t.

LOOK AT THIS.

JUST received at the New York Lace Store, 85 Wood street, the largest and handsomest assortment of Thread Laces, French Collars, Flowers, Ribbands, &c., &c., ever brought to this market, direct from London and Nottingham. The Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity are particularly solicited to call and see for themselves, as they will be offered at the lowest prices, Thread Edgings from 6 to 31¼ cts. per yard, figured Washblond Laces 3 cts., Sicle Thread Laces, from 6 to 25 cts., Washblond Netts 12½ cts., and a variety of fancy Netts, 25 to 75 cts. Also a handsome assortment of Sheane Ribbands of the newest style, from 37½ to 44cts.; a handsome assortment of Cap Ribbands, from 4 to 12½ cts. A variety of Foreign Tuscans, plain and fancy Straw Bonnets, with a large assortment of Tuscan and Straw Braid.

N. B. French Fashions just received from New York and Philadelphia. All orders for Millinery neatly executed

Oct. 5, 1841.—d2w&w1mo.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—On Monday, the 1st day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be offered for sale by public outcry, at the Auction rooms of P. M'Kenna, No. 63 Wood street, Pittsburgh, the following property, to wit:

A lot of ground in the city of Pittsburgh, on the east corner of Market and 4th streets; 20 feet 5 inches on Market street, and extending back on 4th street 59 feet 10¾ inches to an alley 13 feet wide, together with the substantial and commodious four story brick building thereon. The different flats of this building being easy of access from Fourth street, have eligible rooms for business or public purposes.

Also, a lot of ground adjoining the above, on Market street, 16 feet front, and extending back to an alley, 59 feet 10¾ inches, together with the four story brick building thereon, and the right of way of an alley in the rear of these lots, 13 feet wide. These two pieces of property are in the finest situations and among the very best stands for business—within 30 yards of the principal market.

These two properties are together, subject to dower during the life of Mrs. Agnes Irwin of 183¼ dollars, annually.

Also, a lot of ground, 29 feet front on 4th street, by 85 feet 8 inches in depth, between Market and Wood street, nearly opposite the Merchants' Bank, with the 3 story brick and stone building thereon, now occupied by the City Police, the Board of Trade, &c. The different floors of this fine building are reached by a double stair case in front, under a lofty and handsome portico, are furnished with fire proof vaults, and are every way adapted to rent to the best advantage. This property is subject to dower during the life of Mrs: Agnes Irwin, of $50, annually.

Also, at the same time and place, the following ground rents, from improved property in Wood street, Diamond alley and elsewhere in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit: annual ground rents of 40 dollars, 60 dollars, 31½ dollars, issuing out of parts of lot No. 409, in Wood's plan of Pittsburgh; also an annual ground rent of 72½ dollars issuing out of lots No. 450 and 460 in said plan; also an annual ground rent of 100 dollars issuing out of part of lot No. 351 in said plan; also several annual ground rents, amounting in all to the sum of 132 dollars issuing out of parts of out lot No. 8 in said plan.

Also, a tract of land in Butler County, No. 51, in the fifth District of Depreciation lands, containing 265¾ acres, 4 miles from Freeport and the Pennsylvania Canal, near Sarber's Mill, and within a few rods of the Butler and Freeport Turnpike Road.

Also, the Banking House including the dwelling, and lot, 60 feet front on Fourth street and 152 feet deep, being part of lot No. 351 in Wood's plan of Pittsburgh.

This substantial and convenient Banking House and well built and spacious dwelling, is situate immediately opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh, and in the heart of the city. The whole structure is of the best workmanship and material, and the elegant portico is of white marble.

Also, Lot No. 142 in the village of Lawrenceville, south of the U. S. Arsenal, 50 feet front by 88 deep.

Terms of sale. One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash at the time of the sale, and the residue in one and two years, in equal instalments, with interest, to be secured by bond and warrant of Attorney and a mortgage of the premises. The title deed to contain the usual covenant of special warranty only.

W. H. DENNY,
Agent for J. Dundas and others, Trustees.
P. M'KENNA,
Auctioneer.

Oct. 5, 1841.—d&wts.

AVEGETABLE & Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be when properly persevered with, a certain cure for the only One Disease, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the Universal Root, of all disease, viz: Impurity or Imperfect circulation of the Blood.

In a period of little more than three years in the United States, they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment, over One Hundred Thousand persons, who were given over as incurable, by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases where every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

For testimonials and cases of cure, apply at Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Office, No. 98 Wood street, between Diamond alley and 5th st., the only place in Pittsburgh, where the genuine Brandreth Pills CAN be obtained.

CAUTION.—Dr. BRANDRETH Never appoints Druggists and Pedlars as his Agents therefore, if you wish to obtain the genuine vegetable universal Pills, never purchase of Drug Stores or of Pedlars —all the duly and only appointed agents who sell the True Brandreth's Pills, have an engraved certificate of agency, dated the twelve months next proceeding, and have entered into bonds of $500 to sell only such pills as they receive from Dr. B., or his traveling agents, who invariably has a power of attorney, proved before the clerk of the county of New-York.

Observe!—When you purchase pills, ask to see the certificate of agency: all who sell the *GENUINE PILLS HAVE ONE*, signed Dr. B. Brandreth, in his own hand writing.

Remember, the certificate is not letter press lithographed, or written—it is engraved. Price, 25 cents per box, with directions.

The following are the only authorized agents for the sale of Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, in Allegheny County, Pa. ☞ Principal office, No 98 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Allegheny—Mr. John Glass.
East Liberty—Mr. Daniel Negly.
Wilkinsburgh—Edward Thompson.
Noblestown—John Johnson.
Stewarts Town—Chessman & Spaulding.
Clinton—Alexander Asdale.
Pleasant Hill—Presly Irwin.
Plum Township—David R. Coon.
M'Keesport—H. Rowland.
Fairview- George Power.
Birmingham—Peter Hoxworth.
Elizabeth Town—C. F. Diehl.
Tarentum—Robert Smith Porter.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 23, 1841.—d&wly.

PUBLIC SALE!

THE Executors of Charles Ogle, deceased, will offer at public sale, at the house of Henry Picking, in Jenner township, on *Thursday, the 4th day of November next*, the VALUABLE REAL PROPERTY, situate in Jenner township, Somerset county, known as

"JACKSON FURNACE,"

with about 5,000 acres of land attached thereto. To those desirous of engaging in the iron business, the above property offers great advantages—the water power is not exceeded by any in the country, and the deposites of Iron Ore and Stone Coal are inexhaustible—the best of Fire Clay and abundance of Lime Stone are to be had on the premises, and every facility offered for the manufacture of Iron. There is a large quantity of the land attached to the Furnace well adapted to purposes of agriculture. The great turnpike leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and the turnpike roads from Somerset to Johnstown and from Ligonier to Johnstown, all pass immediately by or through the premises.

There will also be offered for sale, at the same time and place, the following tracts of unimproved land, lying partly in Jenner and Conemaugh, to wit: John Barron, 400 acres, adjoining Abr'm Beam, Esq., Joseph Haines and others—John Myers, 400 acres, adjoining John Barron, Joseph Haines, Sutton's tavern stand and others—Andrew Work, 400¾ acres, adjoining James Cole and others—Thomas And rson, 400 acres, adjoining lands in the name of Robert Duncan, Thomas Nesmith and others—James Nelson, 401 acres, adjoining Thomas Riffle, Jeptha Yoder and others—Samuel M'Gill, 401 acres, adjoining John Werts, land in name of Jas. Clarke and others —Frederick Hasley, 400 acres—Michael Kepple, 400 acres—Daniel Whitmore, 314.

Terms reasonable, and will be made known on the day of sale.

EMILY OGLE, Ex'x.
W. H. POSTLETHWAITE,
JOHN WITT, Executors.

October 11, 1841.—d1w&w4Nov.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

At an Orphan's Court held at Washington, in and for the County of Washington, on Wednesday, the 16th day of August, A. D., 1841, before the Honorable Nathaniel Ewing, President, and his associate Judges of said Court.

Upon the petition of John Wright, Executor of the last will and testament of William Wright, deceased, setting forth that the said testator died seized in his demesne of a piece of land situate in Jefferson Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Andrew Bedell, William Chambers and others, containing about ten acres, more or less, without any improvements thereon. That said Testator in his last will and testament directed the same to be sold; but does not give the power to any person by name or description, and therefore praying the Court to grant him an order for the sale of the same.

August 16th, 1841, the Court decree the sale of the said real estate agreeably to the prayer of the said petitioner, he having given bond with approved security. Sale to be held on the premises, on the first Monday of November next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and offered the seal of said Court, at Washington, this 21st day of August, A. D., 1841.

JAMES RUPLE, Clerk.

Oct. 15.—w3t.

LIST of Letters remaining in Turtle Creek Post Office, on the 1st day of October, 1841.

Thos Patrick,	Elizabeth Dodds,
Joseph Osborne,	Samuel Bright,
Moses Cory,	Mary Mates,
Wm. Spealman,	L. M. Service,
Samuel Shaw,	James Reed,
Samuel Snodgrass,	Johann Gareit,
Alvira M'Gill,	M. C. Ekin,
John Parchman,	Elizabeth Dick.

H. CHALFANT, P. M.

October 6, 1841.—w3t.

PLANING MACHINE,
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. D. & A. KELLY,
Seventh st., above the Canal Bridge, Pittsb'gh,

MAKE to order, and keep constantly for sale, a large assortment of Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venitian and Pannel Shutters: and all kinds of Carpenter Work prepared and made ready to go into buildings, at the shortest notice. All Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 24, 1841.—wly.

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK!

JUST received, a large supply of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIUS, or WILD CHERRY. The undersigned are the only agents in Allegheny County, for the sale of this article. As many have been disappointed who have sent in from the country for this Syrup and have attached blame to us, we take the liberty of saying, IMPROVE THIS OPPORTUNITY; for a supply of SIX HUNDRED BOTTLES, which we received before, was sold in less than ONE WEEK. We also bear testimony, with pleasure, to the wonderful effects we have witnessed from the use of this celebrated medicine.

CURTISS & Co.,

No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. Who are the only Agents for Allegheny county.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a *very* liberal discount. Aug. 20, 1841.

JOHN H. EIBERT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
N. E. Corner of Diamond Alley and Diamond,
June 18, 1841.—wly. Pittsburgh.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

TAKE notice, that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John D. Baird, late of this city; all, therefore, who know themselves indebted to said estate, will come forward and make payment, and those having claims against it, will present them properly attested for settlement. SAM'L BAIRD,

Sept. 10.—w6t. Administrator.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

Richmond, Wayne Co., Indiana, April 20, 1841.

Dear Sir—I have sold all of the W

Correspondence of the New York American.

ENGLAND.—RANDOM SKETCHES.

American Authors in England—Irving—Channing—Cooper—Bancroft—Bryant—(Thomas Campbell)—American Tourists—Willis—Mrs. Sigourney—Miss Sedgwick—Daniel Webster, &c.

My dear C:—

You requested me to tell you how the writings of Irving, Cooper, Bryant, and Willis are regarded in the Father Land. I hardly dare give you the results of my brief and hasty observations on so delicate a topic. Before whispering a few words in your friendly ear, tolerate two or three preliminary observations—like your loquacious old friend, deacon B—, in the Massachusetts Legislature, who commenced his maiden effort with, "Mr. Speaker! I wish to say a few words before I begin to speak."

You will not expect me to deny that the standard of literary excellence is loftier in Great Britain than in the United States To dispute this truth with the air and tone of a braggart, establishes, in the estimation of disinterested and candid observers, the very position it seeks to disprove. Such vaporing is too often dignified by American editors, with the name patriotism, when it is the mere puffings and swellings of an offended national pride, the most offensive form in which pique and vanity can make themselves ridiculous. Destitute alike of common sense and candor, it is equally removed from highminded love of country—the strutting offspring of a narrow prejudice against every thing not of domestic growth. That man may be the wiser who is yet to learn that the terms, eminent lawyer eloquent orator, brilliant poet, ripe scholar, profound Philosopher, mean some thing more in London than in Lexington. That equal talent and more knowledge are diffused through our population, from the St. Johns to the Sabine, than exist between John O'Groats house and Land's End, is true; but, these intellectual treasures are not congregated in such heaps (if I may so speak,) in America as in England. This is our glory and her shame; our blessing and her bane. And do we envy foreigners their curses, even? Knowledge and talent with us are diffused with sunshine prodigality—like rights and wealth. Not so England.—They centre in the few. We are not only all created equal, but are born *quasi* orators, poets, and Philosophers. The universal Yankee Nation has "a gift" that way; while nine-tenths of her Majesty's subjects, like hump-backed Richard, enter the world not made up; or, at all events, leave it in that sorry plight. Then in asserting that a prodigious Englishman absorbs into himself the intelligence of a whole parish of poor drivellers, let us not in the same breath deny that he is a prodigy.

But, methinks I hear you say, enough of these *un*-American truths—to the point.

Among the mere Essayists—the lighter portion of the literati—those who write much and prettily, but never profoundly, Washington Irving, of all our prose authors, carries the English palm. But, among the thinking, learned, *original* portions of the literary circles, Dr. Channing stands unrivalled. Greater numbers admire Mr. Irving: more intellect asserts the superiority of Dr. Channing. His reputation is established with those whose suffrages cannot be won by a sentimental tale, however charmingly told, or a superficial essay, though its every line be a thread of gold.

Leather-Stocking is almost as great a hero in Britain, as in America. A noted barrister, who is alike conversant with Coke and the Classics, said to me, "your Cooper is a charming writer—the Walter Scott of America." He was a proud, prejudiced Englishman, and perhaps the remark was meant quite as much for an equivocal compliment to my country, as to praise the author of the Pioneers.

I think William Cullen Bryant stands at the head of the English list of American poets. I speak with diffidence, however, when I remember that Halleck, Dana, Pierpont, and other stars in our beautiful constellation, have their admiring astrologers in the old World. When giving Thomas Campbell a hasty extempore sketch of some of our poets, as I mentioned the name of Bryant, he suddenly interrupted me, and with great emphasis, said, "Ah! Bryant! he is a glorious poet!"

Apropos, of Campbell. He is getting old and nervous. I have met him two or three times; and either he is exceedingly conceited and very irritable, (the poet's license) or was excited with wine. Probably all three—so said his intimate acquaintances. His person is short and rather stout; his eye dark and vivid; his countenance downcast and careworn; and the sparse hair which covers his well formed head is losing its black glossy hue, and showing the silver tints of declining age. He paid an enthusiastic tribute to the talents of Dr. Channing; declaring his productions to be unsurpassed by those of any author in either country. He was very caustic on many of our poets, and delighted in holding them up to ridicule. "You Americans," said he, "write splendid prose; but your poetry is d——ble stuff." Campbell is excessively vain; and by flattery, you can inflate his baloon even to bursting. Try it C., if he ever derides American poets in your presence and my word for it, his ridiculous antics will give you ample revenge.

The books of our tourist are read more generally in Great Britain, than any other portion of our current literature. John Bull, though blessed with an enormous organ of self-esteem, is not exempt from the common frailty of our nature—an itching ear to hear all that is said about himself. When we tell unwelcome truths about the Bull family, John tosses his head, and calls us *the prying, scandal-loving Yankees*. But he never gets mad, and gores himself. True, a nerve twinges now and then. I have in my eye a Dublin barrister, who lost his balance, and quite boiled over with rage, when pointing out to me "a libel on the Irish character," penned by one of my countrymen. The leaves of the book which he held in his excited hand shivered with fear, while he poured a flood of fiery malediction on the head of the author. Though I joined issue with him on several of his counts, I was ready to confess that it required less effrontery for an American to quarter himself in a Duke's Castle for a couple of weeks, than to retail through the agency of a bookseller, his Grace's night-cap gossip, after he got home.

Willis is on every body's table. Portions of his Pencillings, Jottings, &c., have been illustrated with splendid folio engravings, and the traveler meets them at every turn. His delineations of American scenery, illustrated by beautiful plates, are common. Wishing to consult his "Pencillings," I went into a circulating library in London, and inquired for the work. The shopman handed it out, saying, "A sprightly book; but you must not believe more than half of it." I laughed and told him Willis was my countryman. "Clever writer—clever writer, "said he; "*but full of mistakes.*" I smiled at the bibliothecary's graceful curve.

Mrs. Sigourney has a large bevy of English admirers. I think she is more generally known than any other of our authoresses. Her poetry is well esteemed by the religious part of the literati. A lady whose works have been widely read in this country, said to me, "I have been delighted with Mrs. Sigourney's writings. She is the American Felicia Hemans."

The compilations of Sparks are read by a select few; and Marshall's Washington, the orations of Gov. Everett, and the Forensic Arguments of Daniel Webster, are often found in gentlemen's libraries.

Of Webster, in passing. Our great citizen left a deep impression on English society—shall I say, deeper than any other American who ever visited the lands of our sires? The influence he exerted here was eminently favorable to our country. His name is quite a household word in all classes. I have been amused, as well as gratified, a hundred times, in hearing him spoken of. The lawyer's clerk would describe his imposing appearance the day he visited the Court of Chancery, attended by Lord Brougham, and sat beside Chancellor Cottenham. The phrenologist would talk enthusiastically of his ample forehead, and the painter of his piercing eye and eloquent mouth. The agriculturist remembered his intelligent remarks about seeds and crops, and the coachman on the Dover route tells of his shrewd criticisms of his blood-team; while the cockney who had heard of Dr. Johnson, would talk of Webster's great dictionary! Not merely the circle in which he moved knew Mr. Webster as the profound and comprehensive lawyer, and the eloquent Senator, but the masses heard of "the distinguished American," from the land of prairies and wild Indians.

Though I will not stay to speak of the *heavier* class of authors, living and dead—the Edwardses," the Dwights, the Sillimans, the Noah Websters *et id genus omne*—I cannot forbear saying that our religious literature, current and past, bears wide sway in Great Britian, and that the "American Dictionary of the English Language," is esteemed the best standard extant both at Cambridge and Oxford. And I know you will rejoice to hear me add, that an American lawyer, treading the walks of Lincoln's Inn or the Temple, or threading the venerable mazes of Westminster Hall, will find the name of Story a ready passport to favors and attentions which he could not otherwise easily obtain.

MANHATTAN.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 18, 1841.

OUR SENATOR.—We give the official returns from Butler, to-day. Mr. DARSIE'S vote in both counties is 5974—Dr. GAZZAM'S 5973. This secures the election of Mr. DARSIE, the Antimasonic candidate, by a majority of ONE VOTE!

MR. LITTLE'S appeal to the voters of Butler County, produced a most astounding effect—ELEVEN votes, all told! The next time MR. LITTLE asks the votes of that county, he had better try some other plan than that of villifying Allegheny county Antimasons. The voters of Butler judge the Antimasonic yeomanry of this county by *their acts*—not by MR. LITTLE'S *words*.

OHIO ELECTION.—As far as heard from, Ohio is going for the Locofocos. Cincinnati, with the middle and southern counties have elected Locofoco tickets; while the northern counties are Whig. We shall be able to give the final result in a few days.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Below we give the Official returns from Butler County, from the "Herald Extra," a Loco Foco paper. From this it will be seen that BANK'S majority over PORTER is 42, and DARSIE'S majority over GAZZAM is 48. MR. LITTLE received 11 votes in the whole county:

DISTRICTS.	GOVERNOR.		SENATOR.		
	Porter.	Banks.	Gazzam	Darsie	Little
Borough	108	77	105	74	6
Butler t'p,	138	94	138	91	5
Buffalo,	61	203	50	205	0
Clearfield,	101	31	101	31	0
Centre,	148	144	146	144	0
Con'ing,	176	198	179	198	0
Cranberry,	99	119	97	122	0
Cherry,	51	61	51	62	0
Donegal,	132	75	127	76	0
Mercer,	141	62	140	58	0
Muddycr'k,	161	194	163	189	0
Middlesex,	97	172	97	171	0
Parker,	69	94	64	95	0
Slipperyro'k,	142	137	143	135	0
Venango,	50	55	49	56	0
	1674	1716	1659	1707	11

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The following table contains a list of members elected to the Senate and House, of the Legislature of this State, as far as heard from.

SENATE.

	Whig.	Locofoco.
Allegheny and Butler,	1	3
Beaver and Mercer,	1	
Philadelphia city,	2	
Philadelphia county,		2
Adams, Franklin, and Cumberland,		2
Dauphin and Lebanon,	1	
HOUSE.		
Allegheny,	1	
Mercer,	1	1
Washington,		3
Philadelphia city,	7	
Philadelphia county,		8
Lancaster,	6	
Delaware,	1	
Chester,	2	2
Montgomery,		3
Bucks,		3
Berks,		4
Lehigh,		2
Dauphin,	2	
Cumberland,		2
Franklin,		2
Perry,		1
Adams,	2	
Northampton and Monroe,		3
Lebanon,	1	
York,		3
Lycoming,		2
Schuylkill,		1
Northumberland,		1
Columbia,		1
Centre,		1
Westmoreland,		3
Huntingdon,	2	
Mifflin, Juniata & Union,	3	
Wayne and Pike,		1

SUICIDE.—On Saturday evening last, a person of the name of EDWARD POULTON, committed suicide at the house of Mr. WILLIAM KARNS, in the city of Allegheny, by cutting his throat with a penknife. The deceased had formerly been a respectable man, and a minister of the gospel, but fell by the power of his appetite for strong drink. Previous to committing the dreadful act, which hurried him into eternity, he made his will, and signed the temperance pledge. No doubt, the suicide had been previously resolved upon, as it was committed with great deliberation, and a fierce determination to accomplish the horrid purpose.

For the Gazette.

Extracts from the Minute Book of the Washington Total Abstinence Society of Pittsburgh Oct. 14th 1841.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on the managers of the Dorcas Benevolent Society of Pittsburgh to procure any assistance it may be in their power to render the Washington Asylum, for the unfortunate drunkard—the following persons were duly appointed, Mr. James Reeder, Mr. David Boyd, and Mr. Cornelius Kingsland.

Resolved That we recommend the ladies of Pittsburgh to form a Martha Washington Total Abstinence Society, in order to assist in carrying out our designs respecting the Washington Asylum for the unfortunate drunkard.

Resolved, That the officers of the different Ward Societies, with those of the Washington T. A. Society of Allegheny City be invited to visit the Washington Asylum.

Resolved, That we recommend our Temperance friends in Allegheny City, to establish an Asylum for the unfortunate drunkard.

Resolved, That this Society will give its cordial support to the Washington Temperance and Literary Chronicle, about to be issued in our city.

Resolved, That we recommend all persons desirous of promoting the cause of Temperance to support the Washington Temperance and Literary Chronicle.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the City papers favorable to the cause of Temperance.

JAMES REEDER, Pres't.
J. J. ASHBRIDGE, Sec'y.

For the Gazette.

MR. WHITE:—I wish you to publish the following remarkable case of self condemnation by Callan's Reporter in his paper of Saturday:

"'There was no Littleism in Butler country, to distract our party.'—*Gazette.*

"Neither was there any exclusive Antimasonry."—*Advocate.*

So then that editor declares that there is "no exclusive Antimasonry" in Butler county and yet in that very county Mr. Darsie had 1707 votes and Mr. Little only 11!!!

In Allegheny county Mr. Darsie had a majority of *thirty-five hundred and one* over Mr. Little being almost six to one. That, however, Callan's Reporter attributes to the existence of "exclusive Antimasonry" here, but in Butler Mr. Darsie's vote is one hundred and fifty-five times Mr. Little's. Thus, it appears that Mr. Little is emphatically discarded in the county where "exclusive Antimasonry" is organized and spurned and utterly rejected where it is not organized. If Mr. Little and his patron Williams and his friend Parkin can derive any consolation from the above quoted remark of the Advocate, they are welcome to it.

Perhaps, too they may derive some further consolation from the remarkable fact, that Mr. Little is *the very lowest* man on the ticket, at the head of which his name stands. No doubt it will give Mr. Parkin pleasure to be reminded of the declaration made by him in his valuable paper, between the withdrawal of Mr. Robinson and the *public* nomination of Mr. Little, that they (the Little Whigs) were about to nominate a man who would beat Darsie & Gazzam both. The following is the result for his special meditation.

Darsie,	5974
Gazzam,	5973
Little,	777

I wish you would publish the official returns of the election for Senator in each district in Butler county, so as to exhibit distinctly the vote for Mr. Little in the region where Parkin says there is "no exclusive Antimasonry."

A REMEMBRANCER.

A DREADFUL DEATH.—A young man named George Buffington, of Mifflin township, near Oakdale Forge, was burned to death on Sunday of last week. It appears he had been subject to fits, and was left alone by his sister, who covered up the fire, and enjoined on him not to make it up for fear of accidents. He however neglected this precaution, an it is supposed was attacked with one of the fits, and precipited, head foremost, into the flames.—When found, the whole upper parts of his body and head were literally burned to ashes. Mr. Buffington was about 24 years old, and much respected by his neighbors.—*Harrisb. Tel.*

The New Jersey election has resulted as follows:

	Whig. Council.	Assembly.	Loco Foco. Council.	Assembly.
Hudson,	1	1	Bergen, 1	2
Essex,	1	7	Passaic, 1	2
Middlesex,	1	3	Sussex, 1	3
Morris,	1	3	Hunterdon, 1	4
Somerset,	1	3	Warren, 1	3
Mercer,	1	3	Salem, 1	2
Burlington,	1	5	Atlantic, 1	1
Cumberland,	1	3	Monmouth, 1	4
Gloucester,	0	2	Gloucester, 1	2
Cape May,	1	1		
	9	31	9	23

The Governor as presiding officer of the Council, has the right to give a casting vote on *all* questions excepting the final passage of laws. This, together with the Whig majority in the Assembly, secures the re-election of Gov. Pennington, and leaves the power of the State, where it is now so well exercised, to sound Whig hands.—*N. Y. Amer.*

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

We give the majorities as far as heard from.

	Porter.	Banks.
Adams,		360
Allegheny,		787
Armstrong,	625	
Beaver,		433
Bedford,	200	
Berks,	4570	
Bradford,	580	
Butler,		42
Bucks,	405	
Cambria,	75	
Centre,	1174	
Chester,		210
Clarion,		
Clearfield,	475	
Clinton,	175	
Columbia,	1600	
Crawford,	650	
Cumberland,	800	
Dauphin,		375
Delaware,		275
Erie,		1153
Fayette,	950	
Franklin,	200	
Greene,	845	
Huntingdon,		726
Indiana,		400
Jefferson,		
Juniata,	200	
Lancaster,		3164
Lebanon,		296
Lehigh,	228	
Luzerne,	1146	
Lycoming,	800	
McKean,		
Mercer,		580
Mifflin,	225	
Monroe,	1100	
Montgomery,	1262	
Northampton,	1156	
Northumberland,	1034	
Perry,	956	
Philadelphia City,		1540
Philadelphia County,	3771	
Pike,		
Potter,		
Schuylkill,	994	
Somerset,		1100
Susquehanna,	750	
Tioga,		
Union,		500
Venango,		
Warren,		
Washington,	200	
Wayne,		
Westmoreland,	1990	
York,	1347	

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

An Attempted Slave Insurrection in South Carolina.

The Savannah Republican learns from an undoubted source, that "a plan was recently laid in South Carolina, near Purysburgh, by some negroes, to rise and kill the masters. It was, however, discovered, as is the general fate of such evil machinations, in season to frustrate the dreadful design. On Wednesday night, Mr. Zandt heard three of his own negroes and one belonging to the neighboring plantation knock at his door, and on listening, he overheard enough to convince him that some villany was on foot, and did not admit them. The next morning he had the negroes arrested, when they confessed it was their design to have killed Mr. Z. the moment he opened the door, for which purpose, one of them was provided with an axe. They then intended to proceed to the residence of Mrs. Williams and kill her, and so on to the next neighbor.

On their examination, the four negroes implicated several others who were concerned with them, and nine in all were put on their trial. Our informant thinks the four ringleaders will be hung and the rest severely punished. Of the negroes arrested, three belonged to Mr. Zandt, three to Mrs. Williams, two to Mr. Hardee, and one to the estate of Yeomans.

Much excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, but when our informant left, the alarm had in some degree subsided."

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Aggression of the English—Piracy on an American Vessel.

The brig Francis, Captain Roberts, arrived on Monday from San Juan, and brings Intelligence from that place to the 3d ult. The N. Y. Herald is indebted to Captain R. for much important information.

The King of the Musquitos, chief of a tribe of Indians who inhabit a part of the Province of Honduras, arrived at San Juan on the 15th of August, in Company with the Governor of Belize, in an English sloop of war, and laid claim to that part.

The Central Americans were ordered to leave by the first of next March. His Musquito majesty, with his English Allies, then proceeded to Bocotora, and ordered the Columbians to leave by the same time. The commandant of San Juan had been sent to Belize to be tried for piracy.

There is more in this than meets the eye. It will be recollected that some time since there was a report current that Mosquito King had died, and in his will left his dominions to Queen Victoria. Put this, and the fact that he is now aided by the British in grasping the small provinces, in that region, together, and the drift of the whole is easily seen. England has an eye to the riches of all the five States of Central America.

It is reported by Captain Roberts, that the Americans, at San Juan, are almost daily insulted, and, what is still worse, a high handed outrage had been committed on the brig Galen, of this city. We have received a full account of this outrage, and it calls loudly upon our Government for instant redress. We give below the particulars:—

SAN JUAN, Aug. 29th, 1841.

ROBBERY AND PIRACY AT SAN JUAN NICARAGUA.—The Brig Galen sailed from N. York, for San Juan, June 1. Nothing material occurred on the passage. On the 29th June, arrived at San Juan, and commenced landing what cargo was for that place—sold a few articles such as they stood in need of—on the 4th July was about leaving for the Coast, when to our surprise a guard of soldiers armed, came on board with the ministrador, and began to discharge the cargo and take it on shore, ordering at the same time the Captain and Supercargo to go into the Hold to assist them. The captain remonstrated against such proceedings and told them to desist. They took no notice of this, but ordered muskets pointed at us.—They then commenced landing the cargo, which was for another port to the southward; they had carried things so far, and it was out of my power to seek redress. I was obliged to submit.

I then gave the brig up to them, as they had taken all charge from me after the goods were landed; they then commenced overhauling the cargo fore and abaft, and took on shore such things as they thought proper; seizing them as they said, according to their laws. The whole of the difficulty was through the instrumentality of a passenger, a Spaniard, (a most notorious scoundrel)—he was very intimate with the ministrador, and through him was the cause of the robbery and piracy of the brig.

With feelings of regret do I say it, we have no Minister in Nicaragua. We have no one here to take our case in hand, and American commerce must suffer in consequence. I trust this affair will be examined into without delay.

I remain, yours respectfully,
E. P. BREWER,
Master of brig Galen.

CENSUS OF 1840.

Official Epitome of the whole Population of the States and Territories of the United States, exhibiting the general aggregate amount of each description of persons, by classes.

FREE WHITE PERSONS.—*Males.*

Under five years of age,	1,270,790
Of five and under ten,	1,024,072
Of ten and under fifteen,	879,499
Of fifteen and under twenty,	756,022
Of twenty and under thirty,	1,322,440
Of thirty and under forty,	866,431
Of forty and under fifty,	536,568
Of fifty and under sixty,	314,505
Of sixty and under seventy,	174,226
Of seventy and under eighty,	80,051
Of eighty and under ninety,	21,679
Of ninety and under one hundred,	2,507
Of one hundred and upwards,	406
Total number of males,	7,249,266
Females.	
Under five years of age,	1,203,349
Of five and under ten,	986,921
Of ten and under fifteen,	836,588
Of fifteen and under twenty,	792,168
Of twenty and under thirty,	1,253,395
Of thirty and under forty,	779,097
Of forty and under fifty,	502,143
Of fifty and under sixty,	304,810
Of sixty and under seventy,	173,299
Of seventy and under eighty,	80,562
Of eighty and under ninety,	23,964
Of ninety and under one hundred,	3,231
Of one hundred and upwards,	315
Total number of females,	6,939,842
Total number of free white pers.	14,189,108

FREE COLORED PERSONS—*Males.*

Under ten years of age,	56,323
Of ten and under twenty-four,	52,799
Of twenty-four and under thirty-six,	35,308
Of thirty-six and under fifty-five,	28,258
Of fifty-five and under one hundred,	13,493
Of one hundred and upwards,	286
Total number of males,	186,467
Females.	
Under ten years of age,	55,069
Of ten and under twenty-four,	56,562
Of twenty-four and under thirty-six,	41,673
Of thirty-six and under fifty-five,	30,385
Of fifty-five and under one hundred,	15,728
Of one hundred and upwards,	361
Total number of females,	199,778
Total number of free colored pers.	386,245

SLAVES—*Males.*

Under ten years of age,	422,599
Of ten and under twenty-four,	391,131
Of twenty-four and under thirty-six.	235,373
Of thirty-six and under fifty-five,	145,264
Of fifty-five and under one hundred,	51,285
Of one hundred and upwards,	753
Total number of males,	1,246,408
Females.	
Under ten years of age,	421,470
Of ten and under twenty four,	390,075
Of twenty-four and under thirty-six,	239,787
Of thirty-six and under fifty-five,	139,201
Of fifty-five and under one hundred,	49,692
Of one hundred and upwards,	580
Total number of females,	1,240,805
Total number of slaves,	2,487,213
*Total aggregate,	17,062,566

White persons included in the foregoing who are deaf and dumb, under fourteen years of age, 1,919
Of fourteen and under twenty-five, 2,056
Over twenty-five, 2,707
White persons who are included in the foregoing who are blind, 5,024
Who are insane and idiots at public charge, 4,329
Who are insane and idiots at private charge 10,179
In agriculture, 3,717,756
Total number of free persons employed as miners, 15,203
In commerce, 117,575
In manufactures and trade, 791,545
In navigation of the ocean, 56,025
In navigation of canals, lakes and rivers, 33,067
In learned professions, 65,236
Slaves and colored persons included in the forgoing, who are deaf and dumb, 977
Who are blind, 1,892
Who are insane and idiots at private charge, 2,093
Total number of pensioners for revolutionary or military services, 20,797
Of universities or colleges, 173
Of students in universities or colleges, 16,232
Of academies and grammar schools, 3,2423
Of students in academies and grammar schools; 164,159
Of primary and common schools, 47,209
Of scholars in common schools, 1,845,244
Of scholars at public charge, 468,264
Of white persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write. 549,693

*Total number of persons on board of vessels of war in the United States naval service, June 1, 1840, 6,100: making the total aggregate population of the United States 17,068,666.

A WRECK.—The fragments of a vessel were driven ashore near the mouth of the Genesee river during the gale Sept. 27th. Also a quanity of pipe staves and five tarpaulin hats. All hands probably lost. The wreck appeared to be a British vessel loaded with staves, bound to Long Island, Canada.—*Cleve. Herald.*

PRINCE DE JOINVILLE was in town this morning on his way to the upper Lakes.—This French sprig of royalty is of good size, plan in his dress, and republican in his appearance. We take him to be a companionable, whole-souled, go-ahead, brave fellow, whether treading the deck of the Belle Poule frigate, knocking about among the American Democracy, or enacting the Prince in the Court of old Louis.—*Cleveland Herald.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The bark Ann Louisa, Capt. Clifford, brings Vera Cruz dates to the 14th ult., from which it appears that *Santa Anna* is still prosecuting his opposition to *Bustamente* and the regular government. He has published two long documents, denouncing the acts of *Bustamente*, and giving in his adhesion to the "plan" of Generals Paredes and Valencia. This revolutionary movement finds many adherents—the departments of Vera Cruz, Guanaxuato, Jueretaro, Zacatecas, &c., having declared in its favor. The city of Mexico has been in a state of revolt, but the government maintained its position. The cotton crop in the neighborhood of Matamoras will amount to about a thousand quintals worth, according to current prices, about $24,000.—*N. Y. American.*

DIED—Lately, at his residence, at Calcutta, Columbiana Co., Ohio, Mr. John Speer, formerly of the firm of Cramer & Speer, Booksellers, of this city.

DIED—On Sunday evening, at the residence of her brother, Mr. A. K. Lewis, on Coal Hill, in the twentieth year of her age, Miss ELIZA LEWIS, daughter of the late Doctor Lewis.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held at the house of Robert M'Ayeal, in Washington county, on Thursday the 18th day of November, 1841, for the purpose of electing officers and Managers for the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road Company for the ensuing year. By order of the Board. J. A. GUY,
Oct. 19.—w3t. Treasurer.
Washington Reporter, and Steubenville Herald insert 3 times each and charge this office.

ALIAS ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the administrators of the estate of John M'Farland, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on the FOURTH MONDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described REAL ESTATE, viz:—A Tract of Land situate on the head waters of Saw-Mill Run, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, five miles from the city of Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of R. C. M'Farland, James Mercer, the St. Clair Church, and others, containing about one hundred acres, more or less. Terms made known on the day of sale, by

ISAAC VANVOORHIS,
ELIJAH TEEPLE,
Oct. 19.—w3t. Administrators.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, the subscriber, Administrator, cum testamento annexo of Nathaniel Graham, late of St. Clair township, deceased, will expose to sale by public outcry at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 4th Monday of November, A. D., 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described messuage or lot of ground, situate in St. Clair township, and Allegheny County bounded and described as follows: beginning on the Steubenville and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road, thence by lands of James Marlatt, south 23 deg.. east 11 and three-tenth perches to a post, thence by land of the heirs of West Elliot, 25 degrees west 8 perches to a post, thence north 16 degrees, west 17 perches to the said Turnpike Road, thence along the same 59 degrees, east 4 perches to the place of beginning, containing sixty-nine perches, strict measure, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling House. Terms at sale.

JAMES MARLATT,
Attest T. L. M'MILLAN, Clerk. Administrator.
Oct 15, 1841.—w6t.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufactory.

ROBERT H. HARTLEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that large and commodious store Room, formerly occupied by Samuel Fahnestock & Co., No. 85, corner of Diamond Alley and Wood street, where he intends keeping a large and general assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Saddle Bags, Valises, Buffalo Robes, Whips, and all other articles in his line. Country Merchants and Farmers, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell first rate articles at low prices.

☞Don't forget the place, No. 85, corner of Diamond Alley and Wood street. Sept. 28.—3mw

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Sept. 25, 1841.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the undersigned Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said county, and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, on Monday, the 25th day of October next, for confirmation and allowance.

The Administration account of David Frew, by his Administrator, Robert Sterrett, of the estate of Joseph Felius, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The Administration account of Robert M'Gill and William Hemingray, Administrators of the estate of Ann Hemingray, deceased.

The Administration account of Jeremiah Dunlavy, Administrator of the estate of Patrick McCall, deceased.

The Administration account of Andrew Fleming, Administrator of the estate of Walter Tannehill, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of William Marks, Esq., Executor of the estate of Samuel Scott, late of Robinson township, deceased,

The Administration account of Isaac Walker, surviving Administrator of the estate of John Walker, late of Fayette township, deceased.

The Administration account of Mary McQuade, Administratrix of the estate of Hugh M'Quade, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Margaret Moore and Edward Moore, Executors of the estate of James Moore, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Charles H. Kay, Administrator of the estate of Robert Wilson, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of John D. McCord and S. D. Herron, Administrators of the estate of Thomas M. Geddis, deceased

The Administration account of T. J. Bigham, Esq., Administrator *cum testamento anexo* of the estate of Bridget Phair, deceased.

The Administration account of John May, Administrator *cum testamento anexo* of the estate of Benedict Mitchell, deceased.

The Administration account of James Means, Executor of the estate of Jane M. Larimer, deceased.

The Administration account of Dorothy Reiter and George Reiter, Administrators of the estate of George Reiter, Sr., late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Robert McCracken, Administrator of the estate of John Nicholson, late of Fayette township, deceased.

The Administration account of Charles Bryson and Thomas McConnel, Administrators of the estate of Joseph Sterrett, late of Deer township, deceased.

The Administration account of William Cook and Margaret Smith, Administrators of the estate of Jessee Smith, late of Versailes township, deceased.

The Administration account of James Morrison, Administrator of the estate of James Lowrie, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The Administration account of Samuel Stewart, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Mansfield, deceased.

The Administration account of Rebecca Stackhouse and Michael Stackhouse, Administrators of the estate of Mark Stackhouse, deceased.

The Administration account of James Snodgrass and Ebenezer Boyles, Executors of the estate of Isaac Musser, late of Fayette township, deceased.

The Administration account of Richard Angell, Administrator of the estate of Teddy Blair, late of Deer township, deceased.

The Administration account of William Marks and John DcDowell, Administrators of the estate of William Herdman, late of Fayette township, deceased.

The Administration account of Ephraim Estep, Administrator *de bonis non* of the estate of John Scott, late of Lawrenceville, deceased.

GUARDIAN ACCOUNTS.

The Guardian account of N. Patterson, guardian of the minor heirs of Thomas Long, deceased.

The Guardian account of Alexander Ligget, guardian of the estate of Isabella Taylor, a minor.

The Guardian account of Rachel Montgomery, guardian of the estate of Sarah Montgomery, a minor child of William Montgomery, Jr., deceased.

A supplementary and final Guardian account of John M'Combs, guardian of the estate of the minor heirs or John Ferree, deceased.

D. GILLELAND, Register.
Sept. 25,—d2t&w1t.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, the subscriber, guardian of Thomas Love and Margaret Love, minor heirs of Frederick Love, deceased, will offer for sale at public vendue, on *Monday, the 25th of this month*, at the NEW COURT HOUSE, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the two undivided third parts of a tract of land in Pine township in said county, containing ninety-nine acres and forty-five perches, strict measure, be the same more or less; adjoining lands now or late of Jacob Stoup, J. George, Dan'l Henry, David Deer, and others; it being the same tract of land which Benjamin Chew conveyed to Samuel Thompson, and the said Samuel Thompson and wife conveyed to Federick Love, the above Intestate, as will more fully appear by reference to Record Book R. 2d., Vol. 42, page 232, &c, also Record Book Y. 2d, Vol. 48, pages 229 to 232. The entire tract will be sold and a deed executed by the widow and the other heir, who is now over 21 years of age, so that a good title and immediate possession will be given for the whole tract. Terms at sale.

D. GILLELAND, Guardian.
Attest—T. L. MCMILLAN, Clerk.
October 4, 1841—d3t&w3t.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and the said Court have appointed Monday, the 22d day of November next, for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court House, in the Borough of Greensburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

GEORGE STROUSE.
October 5, 1841.—w3t.

Nancy Brady by her next friend Archibald M'Lease vs. Jefferson Brady. } No. 73, March T., 1841. Common Pleas, Libel for Divorce.

To the above named defendant:

SIR—You are hereby required to take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for a decree of Divorce from the bond of Matrimony, and that the said Court have appointed the 4th Monday of October next, for hearing said application, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

NANCY BRADY,
by her Attorney,
H. C. MOORHEAD.
B. WEAVER, Sheriff.
Sept 27, 1841.—w4t.

Mary Forbes by her next friend David Reece vs. Edward Forbes. } No. 67, March T., 1841. Libel for Divorce.

To the above named defendant:

SIR—You are hereby required to take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, for a decree of Divorce from the bond of Matrimony, and that the Court have appointed, the 4th Monday of October next, for hearing said application, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

MAGRAW & HAMILTON,
Attorneys for Libellant.
B. WEAVER, Sheriff.
Sept. 27, 1841.—w4t.

IMPORTANT TO THE

AFFLICTED.

LINDSAY'S LINIMENT,

For the cure of all disorders which require an external application, either on man or beast.

ITS efficacious effect upon all bone complaints, weak joints, and those that have been dislocated, broken or otherwise injured, have been well tested. It is positively the best remedy, if thoroughly applied, for sprains, burns, bruises, and for many cases of Rheumatism; for horses chafed by saddle, sprained shoulders, scratches, swelled limbs, cuts, wounds of any kind, weakness in the back, &c.—there is no composition that exceeds it. For weakness in the back, we would earnestly request the afflicted to give it a trial, as it will most assuredly cure it.

DIRECTIONS.—Wet a piece of sponge or soft rag with the Liniment and apply it to the sore or affected part.

☞Prepared